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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 2ND JUNE.

THE BENGAL TIMES has the following rich paragraph:

As a proof of the premeditated misrepresentations palmed upon credulous Natives by their countrymen, may be mentioned the incident of a Native lecturer in a public address in Calcutta presuming to state that, by the Arms' Act Natives are prohibited from using gunpowder. The lecturer must have been well aware that he had just given expression to a deliberately-concocted and unblushing falsehood, which was moreover profitless, because some of his European audience must have been aware that the statement had no foundation in fact. Under what section of the Act does this prohibition appear? In our opinion, for such cases of wanton defamation of Government there should be a law established for the punishment of defamers. They should be publicly whipped, so that their offence and its expiation might receive equal publicity, and it seems inevitable that some such law must sooner or later be passed when we contemplate the daily-multiplying proofs of its necessity.

Bravo! Why is not this sapient writer called into the Vice-Regal Council? His genial presence there will greatly improve matters. As for prohibiting the use of gunpowder the writer perhaps is not aware that fire-arms cannot be used without gunpowder and that a person must take out a license to keep and use fire-arms.

THE RESULT of the late examination for Gilchrist scholarships, as reported by the Secretary of State by last mail, show that the first of these scholarships for the present year has been obtained by Joseph Adia, and the second by Parvatinath Datta, both of Calcutta. Mr. Mulligan of Bombay approached so nearly to Dutta that the examiners had some difficulty in deciding between them. D. N. Mitter (Calcutta), Mr. M. P. Dadabhai (Bombay) and Mr. C. E. Sunder (Calcutta,) all obtained marks, which would have qualified them for the scholarships.

THE CONSUL GENERAL for the Hawanan Islands (North Pacific) having heard of the successful treatment in India of leprosy with Gurjun oil under Dr. Dougall's method has applied to the Home Government for a supply of the oil. In the Hawanan Islands leprosy was introduced by the Chinese labourers, who cultivate the Sugar and Rice plantations, and the present method of dealing with the disease is by segregating all persons, who show indications of it in a leper establishment. It is well known, however, that the treatment of leprosy with Gurjun oil has had a long and careful trial in India, with the result that while it has led in many cases to the amelioration of the symptoms, it fails to produce any cure.

WE ARE INDEBTED to the Press Commissioner for the following abstract of the review of the report of the Sanitary Commissioner of Assam for 1877 by the Army Sanitary Commission in England:

The Army Sanitary Commission have reviewed the Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Assam for 1877 and their review has been forwarded by the Secretary of State to the Government of India. The Commission state that in no previous report of the kind has there been so distinct and practical an account given of Assam, its topography, climate, and special disease causes, as in that supplied in his report by Dr. De. Renzy. In reviewing this report the Commission state the leading facts of the history it contains, and the practical measures which these facts appear to lead up to. On the subject of diseases Dr. De.Renzy remarks that cholera would seem to be Endemic in Assam, for the country is never entirely free from it; and as regards small pox he records the important fact that the cooly labourers employed in tea gardens were entirely exempt from it, an immunity which Dr. De.Renzy attributes "to the care with which vaccination is carried on among them," and he further says that in many cases the proof has been so convincing that even the dull apathetic Assamese intellect has yielded to its force, and the people have voluntarily brought their children to be vaccinated" Dr. De.Renzy ascribes the large mortality which annually, occurs in Assam in jails, tea gardens, and throughout the general population from dysentery, diarrhœa and cholera, to bad water damp floors, and general uncleanliness. The result of his examination of the water-supply is that practically the hurtful impurities present in it are placed there by the people themselves. One result which has presented itself in Assam is the prevalence of intestinal worms. The water supply is obtained chiefly from tanks which Dr. De. Renzy describes as "the curse of Assam." A striking fact is mentioned on this point from the 1876 Report of the Insane Asylums in Bengal, the inmates of one of which were scourged by dysentery diarrhœa and intestinal worms. Every thing in the way of remedy was tried without avail, until an accidental discovery led to the conviction that the cause of the mischief was that the patients use water for drinking into which not only the ova of intestinal worms but other filth had access. Means were taken, by suitable pipes and water taps, to render the occurrence impossible in future and the result was the disappearance of all three diseases,—parasites, dysentery and diarrhœa. On the whole, it would appear that hitherto Sanitary work has made little progress in Assam, and Dr. De.Renzy in his report lays down important principles which should guide improvements in the present state of the country and its population, and what the Secretary of State requests may be brought to the special notice of the local authorities.

WE HAVE RECEIVED from the same source the following:

The Army Sanitary Commission have written a memorandum on the health returns of British troops in Bombay for 1877. The most important cause of admission to hospital during the year was "fever" from which 36·37 per cent. of the admissions proceeded. "enteric fever yielded 3·5 per 1000 admissions to strength, and 1·5 per 1000 deaths, there being no deaths from "simple continued" fever, or fibricula. The most important fever in relation to its effects on Army mortality in India is hence enteric fever, from which in 1877 there were 35 admissions and 15 deaths in the Bombay Army, against 51 admissions and 17 deaths in the preceding year. Curiously enough the general fever death rate in both years was precisely the same, namely 1·9 per 1000 strength. The enteric fever death rate, 1·6 per 1000 in 1876, becomes 1·5 per 1000 in 1877 by statistical transfer of the diffrence to "Ague" and remittent fever. This point is worthy of note in connection with discussions at present taking place regarding the subject in India.

The stations which suffered most from enteric fever were Kurrachee and Belgaum, and although every effort was made to discover the source of the disease all enquiry proved fruitless. The most unhealthy of all Bombay stations in 1877 so far as admissions were concerned was Bombay itself, which had 2,568 admissions per 1,000 strength, so that if sickness had been equally distributed, every man would have been two or three times in hospital during the year. Baroda and Indore followed next in order, and Poona and Kirkee show high admission rates, the former 1,439 and the latter 1,358 per 1000. Hyderabad had an admission rate of 1,600 per 1000. Aden had one of the lowest admission rates, 838 per 1000, with 7·89 per 1000 deaths, and it appears that some causes which act on the sanitary condition of troops in India appear to be absent at Aden. The latest experience shows anew that the underlying condition of unhealthiness at Bombay stations is local malaria, and also that up to the present times little or nothing has been done to trace the pest to its source. Except in the case of the barracks at Colaba where there is an unhealthy mangrove swamp which is believed to be almost the sole cause of the large number of fever and ague cases amongst the troops occupying the barracks. These barracks have now been condemned, and the Commander-in-chief has recommended the construction of new barracks and the proposal has been referred to the Public Works Department. The Bombay Government have also recognised the necessity of supplying new barracks for Baroda where nearly half the strength of the troops was in hospital during the year from malaria fevers, the barracks being described as "old and dilapidated; floors broken; walls soft and damaged; no glass for windows, only wooden shutters which do not fit and keep the rooms quite dark; general details of the construction of the buildings far more conducive to sickness than to health."

A VERY important recommendation is made on the subject of clothing by Deputy Surgeon General Franklyn, namely, that the use of flannel shirts by all troops should be made compulsory. "This," say the Army Sanitary Commission," is an old subject, and has been often dealt with, but the recommendation still requires to be made apparently. There is no doubt that the cost of inefficiency occasioned by absence of so simple a means of protecting health vastly outweighs any possible outlay required to supply flannel for the troops."

ON THE QUESTION of drunkenness in the Bombay Army, the Commission express satisfaction with the 13th para of the Government Resolution, which runs as follows:

"In February 1877 the Government of India asked for an expression of the opinion of Government and of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief on the question of the abolition of the supply of spirits to the British troops serving in India, and the substitution of an optional extra allowance of malt liquor for the dram of rum now allowed. The Surgeon General, the five Commanding Officers of British Regiments, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and the Government were unanimously in favor of the proposed measure and the Government of India was so informed. The subject is doubtless under consideration."

ON THE 21st April last an Italian vessel of War, the "Rapido," was at Zailah on the African Coast near the entrance of the Red Sea, with the Italian Consul at Aden on board. There were certain Italians established in the Custom House awaiting the arrival of a Caravan from Shou, when they intended to proceed to King Meneleck's capital. At that place they hoped to rejoin some compatriots who were members of a previous expedition and were about to proceed for the great Lakes. The object of the present expedition was understood by the English Officers who fell in with the party to be Geographical exploration and survey of the interior, as well as to come to an amicable understanding with the King of Shoa. The Pasha of Zaila intimated that he would not permit the Italians to establish a permanent footing in Zailah.

INDIAN tobacco is looking up. During the financial year just ended, the quantity of Indian grown tobacco exported to foreign countries, amounted to some 6,126 tons; the value to about *Rs.* 12,66,222. On the other hand the value of tobacco imported into India is falling considerably.

TUESDAY, 3RD JUNE.

THE PIONEER says that three new districts are forthwith to be organized in the North-West. And this in the teeth of the Retrenchment Circular!

THE DARJEELING PAPER tells us "that a workshop after the model of the Hastings' Workshop at Calcutta, but on a smaller scale, is to be established at Darjeeling by the Public Works Department, where iron and wood works will be carried on to meet the requirements of the Public Works Department, thus saving considerably the bother, expense and delay in getting things from Calcutta. Will 'prentice hands be taken from native schools?

SIMLA is getting up post-prandial speeches. There was a Dinner of the Volunteers at Simla, at which Mr. Lepel Griffin spoke on behalf of the Civil Service. We give the following extract from his somewhat lively speech:

Some high official connected with the Government of India has pronounced it to be a despotism of office boxes, tempered by the occasional loss of the key. (Laughter.) The author of this *bon mot* I do not remember. Perhaps it was Mr. Barclay Chapman, whose letters, under the signature of Ali Baba, have so much delighted us: or it may have been Mr. Whitley Stokes, who, whether at the Council or the dinner-table, knows alike how to surprise and amuse us. But, whoever the author, the epigram is not without its truth. India is, and necessarily so, despotically and autocratically governed; although it enjoys some of the advantages and appanages of liberty in national schools, a free press, and—a Press Commissioner. If, in India, then, the toast of the Civil Service is received without dislike and suspicion, I trust that the reason is that its members are in sympathy with the body of their fellow-countrymen, and that the mention of an official does not, as elsewhere, suggest Siberia or the bastinado. (Hear, hear.) Here, in the Punjab, I do desire, in thanking you for the toast you have just acknowledged, to include, not only the Civil Service, in that narrow sense in which the term is understood elsewhere in India, but those military officers of the Punjab Commission, who have always worthily maintained in the past, and who will, I doubt not, maintain in the future, the reputation of the frontier province (Hear, hear.)

But this Bahadur had not one kind word to say of the *uncovenanted* Civil Service.

FROM THE recently published report on the administration of the Indore State we learn that the punchayet system for the trial of civil and criminal cases has contributed to make justice popular with the subjects of the Maharaja Holkar. His Highness's expectations are said to have been more than realized, and a gentleman occupying one of the highest judicial posts declares that the system has removed one of the greatest difficulties which judges have to encounter, namely, that of the correct appreciation of evidence adduced before them. The popular element greatly preponderates, four judges being selected by the people themselves and one by sirkar. One of the good results arising from this system is that "people have begun to think that they would not be justified in blaming the sirkar for any miscarriage of justice." The credit of the new system is due to Mr. Rughunath Rao.

THE CHINESE CONVERTS to Christianity seem to be a worthy set of persons. The Rev. W. Fleming Stevenson, after his long visit to China, says: "I have found nowhere in Christian lands men and women of a higher type than I met in China, of a finer spiritual experience, of a higher spiritual tone, or of nobler spiritual life. I came away with the conviction that there are in the native churches in China not only the elements of stability, but of that steadfast and irresistible resolution that will carry over the whole empire to the new faith."

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT, says the *Lucknow Witness*, has again deserved well of his country in vetoing another mischievous bill sent him by Congress. The Democratic party, mainly composed of unrepentant Southern secessionists and their Northern sympathizers, now has control of both houses of Congress, and in their eager desire to carry the next Presidential election have passed bills prohibiting the Federal Government from all interference with the elections for Federal officers. So essential did they deem this measure to the success which they hoped to achieve by fraud and force, that they tacked these bills to the regular appropriation bills by which alone funds are provided for carrying on the Government and refused to pass the one without the other. Hence the President has been obliged to veto the whole in order to protect

the purity of the elections, which is of course fundamental in a Republican government.

A NEW line of Russian steamships is about to be established, giving direct communication between Varna, Constantinople, Smyrna and India.

MR. JOHN RICHARDS, a Philadelphia machinist, after seventeen years of experimenting, has invented a guage which measures the twenty-thousandth part of an inch! This will enable manufacturers of watches, fire-arms, sewing machines, and other articles requiring nicety of fitting, to produce the different parts of machinery precisely alike.

MR. WILLIAM E. DODGE, when before the Congressional Labor Committee, stated that his firm, which employed about 2,000 persons, made it a rule that those engaged in their seven manufacturing villages in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Canada, should not use intoxicating drinks. As the result, they have not suffered from the business depression, and crime is unknown among them. Why should not this example be followed by other employers of labour?

WEDNESDAY, 4TH JUNE.

AFTER the lapse of more than two centuries and a half since the death of William Shakespeare, an appropriate memorial of his dramatic genius has been erected in his native town. The Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon was opened on the 23rd April—a day which is, curiously enough, the anniversary of the birth and also of the death of the poet—and within its walls have already been performed some of his most popular plays.

THE JOURNEY from Calcutta to Darjiling now takes about 30 hours. A correspondent of the *Statesman* says:—"Leaving Sealdah by train at 1 P.M. the traveller reaches Shilligoorie at 9 A. M. next morning; and if he starts at once in a Government tonga, he will arrive in Darjiling at about 6 the same evening. The tonga service is really first class—good, strong, comfortable tongas, drawn by stout well-kept ponies, that rattlle you along up-hill at the rate of 6 to 7 miles an hour."

WE ARE GLAD to learn that two well known Mahomedan gentlemen of this city, Nawab Amir Ali and Haji Nur Muhammad, of the firm of Haji Jakaria & Co., have received, from His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, the Star of the Order of the Medjidi, with a firman under the Sultan's seal, for their exertions in raising money in India for the Turkish relief fund.

THE PECULIAR EFFECT of lightning on a mirror was shewn the other night during the storm which visited Madras. In the Exchange Bar, on the beach, a large cheval glass was struck by lightning the effect produced being in the appearance of a flower, somewhat like those on frosted shades. The glass itself has not even a crack upon it from the lightning, the effect being only on the quicksilver. Numbers of people visited the Exchange Bar the next day to view the mirror.

THE MAHOMEDAN community of the Punjab have suffered a severe loss in the death of one of their most respected and learned Moulvis. Moulvi Hafiz Wulli-ula is dead. He was an eminent Arabic scholar, and was greatly respected by all who knew him.

MR. JULIEN VINSON, formerly a pupil in the Colonial College at Pondicherry, has been appointed to succeed M. Garcian de Tassy as professor of Tamil in the Institute at Paris. M. Vinson was, about twenty years ago, in the capital of French India his father then occupying a high position under the Government. The Pondicherry college has the reputation of having turned out some first-rate linguists.

AT THE FUNERAL of the late Sir Mutu Cumara Swamy of Ceylon the local Government and the public paid a graceful tribute to his memory. Sir Mutu Cumara Swamy was a Hindu by birth but had married an English lady. The Government of Ceylon therefore thought that his remains should be burnt after the Hindu fashion and not buried, and that at the same time this should take place in a manner becoming the high position which the deceased occupied in the service of the Government. The Colombo cemetery was selected as a place where the cremation ceremony should take place. The remains were put in a coffin, placed in a hearse drawn by two horses, followed by about 100 carriages. From the hearse the coffin was carried to the funeral pyre by Chief Justice Phear, Mr. Justice Stewart, the Hon'ble Mr. Vane, and the Hon'ble J. Van Langenberg. Logs of sandal-wood were piled upon the coffin, and ghee, kerosine oil, camphor &c. were employed in burning the body. More than 200 persons, Europeans and Natives, were present at the ceremony till the remains were reduced to ashes.

WE HAVE much pleasure in reproducing the remarks of Sir J. B. Phear, Chief Justice of Ceylon, on the administration of criminal justice in that island:

It seems little short of trifling with most serious matters that a Justice of the Peace should after a preliminary investigation which has sufficed to satisfy himself that a *prima facie* case has been made out against an accused person gravely proceed to commit that same accused person to the trial of that same case by himself the committing magistrate upon a rehearing of the same evidence! Whatever may be the reason which has served to justify a vicious practice of this kind, the accused person, is to be tried at all independently of the preliminary inquiry, is certainly, in justice entitled to have his trial take place before an unbiassed tribunal instead of before a judicial officer who is already pledged to an adverse view of the evidence against him.

THURSDAY, 5TH JUNE.

AN AGENT from the King of Burmah is coming to Simla with a complimentary letter to the Viceroy.

THE AMEER YAKOOB KHAN is undertaking as speedily as possible the pacification of Badakshan. According to latest information General Gholam Hyder is alive and well. Col. T. E. Gordon C. S. I Political officer with General Roberts' force has broken his collar bone.

HER MAJESTY the Queen Empress has telegraphed to the Viceroy Her personal congratulations on the conclusions of peace with Affghanistan. The Maharajah of Jeypore has also offered his sincere congratulations which the Viceroy has cordially acknowledged.

WE HAVE RECEIVED a copy of the report of the proceedings of a public meeting held at Cachar for the purpose of devising means for establishing a Mahomedan hostel at that station. As in other districts so in Silchar Mahomedan education is in a backward state and one great obstacle in the way is want of facilities for lodging Mofussil students in the town and taking care of them. A Hostel will remove this difficulty. It will be conducted on the same principle, on which the Hindu Hostel in Calcutta and similar other institutions are managed, with this addition that arrangements will be made for their private tuition, physical and moral training, and instruction in etiquette. The meeting was attended by about 250 gentlemen, at which Babu C. N. Nundi, Extra Assistant Commissioner presided, and the sum of Rs. 1,500 was subscribed on the spot.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would be so good as to state in what form the approval of the Secretary of State to Lord Lytton's remitting certain items of the Indian cotton duties was communicated to him before the measure was carried into effect, and if there was any record of that approval. To this Mr. Stanhope replied, that the form adopted in this case was "confidential telegrams." What an answer! Why should not the "confidential telegrams" be published?

MR. O'DONNELL had again the Ministry at his mercy. He asked Mr. Stanhope whether it would be advisable to purchase from Germany her surplus stock of silver, which is believed not to exceed fifteen millions sterling; whether the entire loss on such a transaction would exceed the annual loss on the home charges of the Government of India due to exchange; and whether the removal of the surplus German silver from the market would so improve the market for bullion as to largely diminish the loss on exchange by the Indian Treasury. This was rather a large topic for an Under-Secretary to have to deal with off-hand, and Mr. Stanhope adopted the safest course of throwing himself upon Mr. O'Donnell's mercy. He said the subject "is one of great difficulty," and he hoped he would not be thought wanting in courtesy if he said that it would be quite impossible to discuss it properly within the limits usually laid down in answering a question. He could only say that the Government would be "very glad to be able to state with accuracy what amount of surplus silver the German Government now holds or is willing to dispose of." What the effect of such a purchase, if made, would be, is a matter of speculation upon which the most opposite opinions have been expressed." Mr. O'Donnell did not press the question further.

MR. BIGGAR proposes to insert in the Parliamentary Elections and Corrupt Practices Bill a clause to the effect that any newspaper proprietor, publisher, or manager, who shall, before or during an election, directly or indirectly demand or receive higher payment for articles or advertisements inserted, or for stationery supplied, than he is in the habit of demanding or receiving from persons who are not Parliamentary candidates, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour. This is bad enough, but Mr. Biggar further proposes that any Parliamentary candidate who pays the abnormal prices shall equally be guilty!

MR. GRAHAM BERRY, now the Prime Minister of Victoria, was it is stated about five-and-twenty years ago a linen draper's assistant in a little shop in King's Road, Chelsea.

FRIDAY, 6TH JUNE.

MR. W. PIRIE DUFF, son of the late Dr. Duff, and late senior partner of Messrs. Mackenzie Lyall & Co., is a candidate in the Liberal interest for the vacancy in the St. Andrews Burghs, and he will be opposed by Mr. Malcolm Low, son of General Sir John Low, of Fifeshire, in the Conservative interest, and great preparations are afoot for the contest. Mr. Dutt will carry decided views on the income tax into the House of Commons.

THE TIMES OF INDIA'S' London Correspondent has the following:

One disposition observable among speakers at public meetings where Indian affairs are incidentally mentioned, is to make Sir John Strachey more personally responsible for the present financial muddle than the Indian Government as a body. The popular notion is that the Strachey clique have for years had the practical monopoly of influential organs of the press, and that they have laboured indefatigably in the magazines and reviews until they have ridden their hobby-horses to death, and if now Sir John Strachey's financial administration is to prove an absolute failure, it will not be forgotten that his literary friends staked his reputation on the "public works fad." Should Sir John be at the pains to examine the files of the English journals, he will not fail to find an inclination to agree with the Madras Chamber of Commerce that "the invidious and unequal distribution of taxation which characterises his policy has done much towards creating popular discontent and shaking public confidence in the financial stability of the Indian Empire".

"Strachinanity" has had its day, and it should now hide its diminished head.

MR SAMUEL LAING, quandon Finance Minister of India, has given notice of the following motion in the House of Commons: "That the system of deficits and loans has brought the finances of India into a position of serious embarrassment which can only be averted by strict economy in all branches of administration, and especially by large reductions in military expenditure."

A BARRISTER at Cochin, Mr. Gantz, has been fined Rs 1,000 for contempt of court. Mr. Gantz was complainant in a case against a tradesman who had failed to fulfil a contract to repair his carriage, and in the course of the case, the learned barrister grew impatient and made remarks to the following effect: "The Court wants to assist rogues." "I know why you assist him; it is talked outside." The Sub-Magistrate finding Mr. Gantz was seated while he was addressing the Court, remarked on the impropriety of his procedure, when the barrister further replied, "You have no business to sit there without your turban," pointing to the bench. After this, Mr. Gantz left the Court.

IT IS said that a Commission has been appointed in Madras to look into the working of all the Government public offices and guaranteed railways, with a view to adopting such measures as would lead to reduction of expenditure in the several departments, without affecting their efficiency. Writing machines, it is said, will be introduced in future to do the copying work hitherto done by copyists.

WITH reference to the election of Babu Shama Churn Dey to the Vice-Chairmanship of the Calcutta Municipality, the *Indian Daily News* says: "It is generally understood that the appointment is only that of a warming-pan, pending a fitting opportunity for the reinstatement of Mr O. C. Dutt in his old office." All that we can say is that neither the proposer nor those who voted with him had in the remotest degree the ulterior view attributed to them. If they could really be guilty of such a low trick, whilst professing public interests, they should be caned from top to bottom.

SATURDAY, 7TH JUNE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

We understand that Baboo Mutty Lall Chowdhry, the Government Pleader of Burdwan, of 18 years standing has been compelled by Mr. Larminie, the Collector of Burdwan to resign his post. We are told that in his interview with the Legal Remembrancer he had intimated that if he is constrained, he shall be obliged to resign, rather than be in bad odour with his immediate superior, and the Legal Remembrancer acting upon this conversation nominated another gentleman to succeed him. Baboo Mutty Lall Chowdhry however protested against his removal, thereupon the Legal Remembrancer wrote to him officially "that if he is not willing to resign, the propriety of removing or retaining him will be gone into and full opportunity given him to explain his whole case." But no such opportunity has been offered him.

We give the above as we have received it.

THE PIONEER in its issue of the 29th May, in an article regarding the "Secretaries' Committee" stated that the Government of India are understood to be entirely in favor of the abolition of the separate Governments of Madras and Bombay. No question of the sort has come within the scope of the deliberations of the Secretaries' Committee, and no such proposition

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h as in any way come under the consideration of the Government of India.—*Press Commissioner.*

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following from the Press Commissioner:

From Zanzibar it is stated that Major Serpa Pinto had arrived there on his return to Europe after having successfully traversed the Southern part of Africa from the Portuguese possessions on the west coast to the Transvaal.

Major Pinto set out in 1877 from Benguela and passing Bihe proceeded to the upper waters of the Zambezi, thus crossing the line before explored by Dr. Livingstone and filling in by many Astronomical observations the principal points on his route.

Having thoroughly examined the country between Benguela and the Zambezi, navigated the Chobe and followed some of the tributaries of the Upper Zambezi, that before had been laid down on native reports alone, Major Pinto returned South to the Victoria falls and thence through a district already well-known by the Matabele country to Pretoria, where he was able to telegraph his safe arrival.

On this journey Major Pinto lost the greater part of those who started with him from the west coast, bringing back only 8, out of 300 of his original attendants.

Besides a series of most complete Astronomical observations and maps of the country traversed, Major Pinto brings back considerable collections of plants, birds, and insects and will thus be able to give some account of the natural history of countries which he for the first time has visited.

THERE WERE 266 deaths in Calcutta, during the week ending 30th May, of which 77 were from cholera, 12 from small-pox, 74 from fever, 24 from bowel complaints, 6 from accidents and the rest from other causes. Five children were still-born and four persons died from old age. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 19.

WE ARE SORRY to record the death of Ram Chunder Rao, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Madras. The *Madras Times* gives the following account of the lamented deceased:

The late Mr. Ramachandra Rao filled with much ability the post he held at his death for upwards of twenty years, and in him the Police Department has lost a valuable officer. His thorough acquaintance with Native habits and the chicanery of the Native criminals enabled him to render very efficient help in cases calling for Police investigation. Not long ago, he was of a considerable assistance to Colonel Weldon when that officer was deputed to do special detective duty in connection with the great Madras note forgery cases. The deceased gentleman took an active and public-spirited interest in many matters pertaining to the welfare of the city and its inhabitants. He long controlled the affairs of the Lungerkhana, a charitable institution at Triplicane with great prudence and ability and as one of the Directors of the Monegar Choultry he evinced a deep interest in the welfare of that Institution. When His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales honored this city with a visit, Mr. Ramachandra Rao was foremost among the Natives of the city in making arrangements to give His Royal Highness a worthy reception and his exertions on that occasion were acknowledged by His Royal Highness, who presented him with a gold chain before leaving Madras. In connection with the last great famine, too, Mr. Ramachandra Rao will always be remembered for the active and useful part he took in the distribution of Town relief and as the Native Member of the Executive Committee.

Peace be to his ashes!

SIR RICHARD GARTH had his annual reunion at his house on Thursday last. The *elite* of the European and Native communities were invited. Sir Richard as usual was very affable and genial. The Chief Justice and Lord Bishop are the only two high personages, who keep up the old custom of inviting Native gentlemen to social gatherings in their houses.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the last number of the *Oriental Miscellany*. Its contents are varied, interesting, and readable.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Indian Charivari* is quite enjoyable. The cartoon representing Peace with Affghanisthan is well done. The figure presenting the bag of gold represents we believe Colonel Colley and not Lord Lytton as a contemporary supposes.

THERE WAS a very interesting meeting of the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha on the 31st ultimo, which was held at the house of Baboo Rajkissen Mookerjea, Mr. Justice Lonis Jackson presiding. Several good speeches were made. The Chairman wound up the proceedings with a neat speech on female improvement. The credit of this successful gathering is due mainly to Babu Bejoykissen Mookerjee, the President, and Babu Bamachurn Banerjee, the Secretary of the Sabha. The Sabha was also indebted to Babu Rajkissen Mookerjee for lending it his hall.

WE THANK Baou Jogendra Nath Ghose, M.A.B.L., Munsif of Perozepore, for a copy of his Bengali translation of the new Stamp Act. The compilation has been done very carefully. It contains a copious index, a classification of the instruments liable to the stamp duty, and a translation of the rules issued by the Governor-General in Council. It will prove useful to persons not acquainted with the English language.

LETTERS FROM Dacca and Jessore state that considerable distress prevails in those districts owing to high price of rice. In Dacca rice is selling at the rate of seven seers to the rupee. Our Jessore correspondent, whose letter we cannot give in this issue for want of space, says, that in that district many persons are living on one meal a day for want of means.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—

1. A Manual of the Geology of India with a map. By H. D Medlicott, M.A., and W. T. Blandford, A.K.S.M. and F.R.S., 2 vols. 2. Annual Report on the condition and management of the jails in the North Western Provinces and Oudh for 1878. 3. Annual Report on the Insane Asylums in Bengal for 1878. 4. Report on Public Instruction in British Burma for 1877-78. 5. Report on the Excise Department in British Burma for 1877-78. 6. Report on the administration of British Burma during 1877-78. 7. Records of the Geological Survey of India. Vol. XII part 2. 8. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for April, 1879 compared with the corresponding month of the years 1877 and 78. 9. Magisterial Courts, Police, and Excise, the present position of Burma and suggestions for its rule. By Frederic Payne Puckle. 10. The New Stamp Act or Act I. of 1879 with rules, translated into Bengali by Jogender Nath Ghose, M.A B.L., Munsif of Perozepore. 11. Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co.'s Literary Circular for May 1879. 12. The Oriental Miscellany for June 1879. 13. Poona Draft Punchayat Bill as framed by the Select Committee appointed by the general meeting of the 4th June 1879. 14. Gopal Narain & Co.'s General Catalogue of books, Bombay. 15. Northern Assurance Company's Card, Almanac for 1879. 16. A pamphlet on the prevention of contagious diseases, 17. Ditto "Our Independent Princes and Chiefs of the present day."

WE TAKE FROM THE morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, June 2nd.—A treaty has been concluded between England and Portugal by which the latter grants facilities for the passage of British troops and munitions of war, besides free transit for merchandise, across the Portuguese territory in South Africa.

3rd.—Further advices from Capetown, dated 14th May, state that the British advance into Zulu land will have to be delayed in consequence of the difficulty experienced in obtaining transport.

6th.—Lord Cranbrook, in his speech yesterday at Sheffield warmly defended and highly eulogised the Viceroy, who, he said, had been unjustly maligned.

6th.—Russia refuses to give her adherence to the protest made by Germany to the Khedive respecting the state of affairs in Egypt. At a Conservative demonstration held at Sheffield yesterday: Lord Cranbrook made a speech during which he said that bringing Indian troops to Malta last year proved that India was a defence to England, and not a danger. He praised the manner in which the Afghan war had been conducted, and said it had shown that England has the will and the power to protect and maintain her colonies. In concluding his speech, he said Government was determined to henceforth maintain an equilibriam of revenue and expenditure in India.

4th.—The liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank have declared a dividend of three shillings and four pence payable on the 20th June.

6th.—England and France have finally declined to interfere in Egyptian administration. The British Consul General in Egypt had protested to the Khedive similarly to the German Consul.

7th.—In a speech made by the first Lord of the Admiralty at a Conservative meeting at Bury Saint Edmunds yesterday, he absolutely denied that any difference of opinion existed between the British and French Governments on the Egyptian or any other question. He condemned the policy of the Khedive, but said that England and France had resolved, notwithstanding, to act quietly and safely and without precipitation in the Egyptian question. The British Government was desirous of extending the Greek frontier, only it was anxious to avert future bloodshed. Consols yesterday closed at 97⅞, being a fall of ⅛.

Alexandria June 4th.—Owing to the evasive answers given by the Khedive to the protest made by the German Consul General in the name of his Government against recent events and the Khedive's decree of April 22nd, confirming the national scheme, the German Consul General has expressed deep regret to the Khedive that the question has now entered a phase involving very serious consequences. The British Consul General in Egypt, who on behalf of the British Government sent a communication to the Khedive upon the position of affairs created by his action in April, has been referred to the Sultan for an answer.

St. Petersburg June 1st.—A new Russian Internal Loan is announced for three hundred million roubles.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1879.

THE TREATY.

THE text of the Treatry of Peace with the Amir of Affghansthan has been published. It simply corroborates the telegraphic summary furnished by the Press Commissioner. The Treaty is made with the Amir of Affghansthan and its Dependencies. The word "Dependencies" is very comprehensive. Does it imply the existing dependencies or other tracts which may hereafter come under the sway of the Amir? On this point the Treaty is silent. We raise the question because Article 3 of the Treaty imposes a serious obligation on our Government. It runs as follows: "His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, and its Dependencies, agrees to conduct his relations with Foreign States in accordance with the advice and wishes of the British Government. His Highness the Amir will enter into no engagements with Foreign States, and will not take up arms against any Foreign State, except with the concurrence of the British Government. On these conditions, the British Government will support the Amir against any foreign aggresssion with money, arms, or troops, to be employed in whatsoever manner the British Government may judge best for this purpose. Should British troops at any time enter Afghanistan for the purpose of repelling foreign aggression, they will return to their stations in British territory as soon as the object for which they entered has been accomplished." The object of this article is obviously to bind the Amir against any negociations with Russia, but its scope is very wide. If the Amir has a quarrel with Persia, our Government must assist him with "money, arms or troops." Why the disjunctive *or* has been used we do not understand. Of course so long as the Amir will carry on aggressive operations, our Government will not assist him, but if he is attacked in his turn, and if his territories be invaded by a foreign enemy, our Government must befriend him, and this we submit is a serious responsibility. What entanglements or complications will arise in future no one can foresee. Then the treaty is made "for perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government on the one part, and His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, and its Dependencies, and his successors, on the other." What is the meaning of the word "successors" here? Nothing is more uncertain in Affghansthan than succession, and will our Government under the treaty be a party to a war of succession? It is not clear what our Government will do in that case. We wish this point had been cleared up. It is observable that the treaty is made for "perpetual peace and friendship," but a war of succession will put an end to "perpetual peace." We are afraid that the Treaty will have no wider effect than the life-time of the present Amir. Neither he nor our Government can control the future. It is next engaged that "with a view to the maintenance of the direct and intimate relations now established between the British Government and His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, and for the better protection of the frontiers of His Highness' dominions, it is agreed that a British Representative shall reside at Kabul, with a suitable escort, in a place of residence appropriate to his rank and dignity. It is also agreed that the British Government shall have the right to depute British Agents with suitable escorts to the Afghan frontiers whensoever this may be considered necessary by the British Government in the interests of both States on the occurrence of any important external fact. His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan may on his part depute an Agent to reside at the Court of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and at such other places in British India as may be similarly agreed upon." Referring to this point the *Civil and Military Gazette* says "We know that the strongest rulers Cabul has ever possessed, have invariably protested that inability to ensure the personal safety of a British Envoy in the capital. We know that Dost Mahomed told the British Government this plain truth. We know that Shere Ali repeated it, when he was avowedly most anxious for a British alliance. We have had it reported to us that Yakoob Khan has himself made the same statement. Deserters from Cabul give the gossip of the city and openly assert that the reason why the Ameer went into the British Camp, was that he could not answer for the life of a British Envoy in his own city. Now we can quite understand a brave man being willing to undertake the risk, we can quite understand the Government thinking that the risk should be undertaken with a certain object, but we would urge that if an embassy be sent with merely an escort of honor, then an *emeute*, if it be only of a few of the bad characters found in every city, which should result in the assassination of a British officer, would entail beyond his own life, the absolute loss of all those objects of the war which we have gained. Of course we could afterwards punish either the Ameer for his weakness or the people for their violence, but we could only do so by reverting again to the present position after having perhaps placed our forces upon the old peace footing, and by again incurring all the costly expenditure of the preliminaries of war." True enough, but

the position of our Government is very delicate. It is necessary for its own purposes that there should be a British Resident in the Court of Kabul in order to obtain information first-hand, and to watch and control the Ameer if possible; at the same time Kabul is a dangerous place, and the Ameer has not always control over his own men. We are not therefore quite certain whether the location of a British Representative in Kabul will materially strengthen our position. Then our Government undertakes that its Agents shall never in any way interfere with the internal administration of His Highness's dominions. This is more easily said than done. The British Agents, wherever located, have not unfrequently been found of a meddlesome disposition, and who knows that their meddlesomeness may give rise to fresh complications at Kabul. As for the safety of British subjects in Affghansthan the same remarks apply to their residence there that we have made in regard to the location of the British Resident in Kabul. As for trade facilities they will depend more on the good will of the people than of the Amir of Affghansthan. Regarding the assigned districts the Treaty runs as follows: "In considerationof the renewal of a friendly alliance between the two States, which has been attested and secured by the foregoing Articles, the British Government restores to His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan, and its Dependencies the towns of Kandahar and Jellalabad, with all the territory now in possession of the British armies, excepting the districts of Kurram, Pishin, and Sibi. His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies agrees on his part that the districts of Kurram and Pishin and Sibi, according to the limits defined in the schedule annexed, shall remain under the protection and administrative control of the British Government: that is to say, the aforesaid districts shall be treated as assigned districts, and shall not be considered as permanently severed from the limits of the Afghan kingdom. *The revenues of these districts, after deducting the charges of civil administration, shall be paid to His Highness the Amir The British Government will retain in its own hands the control of the Khyber and Michni Passes, which lie between the* Peshawar and Jellalabad Districts, and of all relations with the independent tribes of the territory directly connected with these Passes." The first portion of the article is very indefinite. It is not stated for what length of time the assigned districts will be held in trust by our Government. The last portion is certainly definite and decisive. In fact in our humble opinion the command of the Khyber Pass is a positive gain to us. This is the only part of the business, which secures some compensation to us for the loss of money and men and trouble our Government has incurred in the campaign against Affghansthan. We, however, welcome the Treaty as a token of the termination of the War.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS—SHAMS!

THE controversy about the remission of the cotton duties has brought to light two remarkable facts, which tend to shew that the Councils of the Governor General and the Secretary of State are mere shams. As we stated in these columns the Viceroy, in remitting the cotton duties, had overruled the majority of his Council. Thanks to Sir George Campbell the minutes of the majority have been published by order of the House of Commons. The *Times* gives a summary of these minutes. Mr. Whitley Stokes and Mr. Rivers Thompson, we are told, have recorded at length their reasons for refusing to share any responsibility for such a measure at the present time; but the most elaborate argument is that of Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, in which Sir Andrew Clarke concurs. The *Times* remarks: "It is not forgotten that three years ago Lord Lytton himself declared that the duties were only protective to the extent of forty thousand pounds, that they were an unobjectionable form of taxation, and that they could not be dispensed with. They have not become more stringently protective since 1876, they can have developed no new evil characteristics in so short a time, and assuredly there is at present less reason than ever for surrendering any legitimate source of revenue. The natives of India are, therefore, tempted to suspect that the measure was dictated by deference rather to English than to Indian interests. They will be convinced, as Mr. Whitley Stokes warns us in his Minute of dissent, "by their newspapers, which are read aloud in every bazaar, that the change has been made solely in the interest of Manchester, and for the benefit of the conservative party, who, it is alleged, are anxious to obtain the Lancashire vote at the coming elections." The policy of repeal has been officially justified by the assumption that the Indian revenue affords a surplus sufficient to enable Sir John Strachey to reduce taxation by the amount of the duties removed. But Mr. Whitley Stokes, Mr. Rivers Thompson, and Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, one and all, protest that this is an illusory hope. Mr. Stokes says plainly that the financial condition of the country is "so deplorably bad" that India cannot afford to lose even £200,000. The burden of recurrent famines has been so severely felt that last year the Indian Government made special provision to meet it by imposing new taxes and creating a so-called Famine Fund. Unfortunately it has become necessary to appropriate the Famine Fund, as Mr. Thomson says, in the very first year of its institution, for the ordinary current expenses of the Government. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot contends that it is practically useless to calculate what might be the financial position of India if there were no war, and no famine, and no loss by the depreciation of silver. As a matter of fact all these causes of embarrassment have been at work, and it is far from certain that the country can soon escape from their operation. The surrender of any source of revenue, therefore seems to threaten the imposition of new burdens on the people. "We have exhausted," says Mr. Whitley Stokes, "all gainful sources of indirect taxation, and for every tax we surrender we must impose a direct tax." "But the difficulties of raising revenue by direct taxation in India," says the *Times* "are notorious. Unless the Government are able to refute the statements advanced in the Minutes of the majority of Lord Lytton's Council, it will be hard to avoid the conclusion that the time was ill-chosen for attempting to abolish the insignificant protection afforded to the native manufactures of India by the import duties on cotton goods." And yet Lord Lytton decided that the repeal was a measure "whereby the interest of British India are essentially affected," and he accordingly gave orders that it should be adopted and carried into execution. This he did with the direct sanction of the Secretary of State, to which, however, the Council of India were no parties, and of which, in fact, they were not informed. Sir William Harcourt drew attention of the House of Commons to an apparent omission on the part of the Secretary of State to comply with the provisions of the Government of India Act in this particular. The Act prescribes that every "order or communication" proposed to be sent to India shall be previously made known to the Council, except in special cases of urgency in which the reason for haste must be stated. There is a special exemption of such matter as used to be dealt with by the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors. But it appears that the telegram sent by the Secretary of State to the Viceroy approving the enforcement of the repeal of the duties was not made known to the Council, and it is not alleged that this message would have belonged, under the old system, to the Secret Department. Lord Cranbrook, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, holds that his telegram to Lord Lytton was not "an order or communication," but was "of the nature of a private letter;" and this view, he says, is supported by the authority of the Duke of Argyll as well as that of Lord Salisbury. Sir William Harcourt has given notice that on an early day he will call attention to this evasion, as he contends it is, of the intent of the Government of India Act. The *Times* adds that "it is to be regretted that in this particular matter the Council of the Secretary of State should have been ignored, at the same time the Council of the Viceroy was overridden."

Now, what do these facts shew? Do they not shew that the Indian Councils have been reduced to shams? On the one hand the Governor General overruled his Council, and on the other the Secretary of State ignored his Council. If the Indian Councils are to be thus summarily set aside at the pleasure of the Governor General and the Secretary of State, then why are they kept up at all at so much expense? These Councils are composed of the ablest and most experienced Indian officers; they belong to no party, and therefore bring an unbiassed judgment to bear on their deliberations; from their long residence in India they are naturally supposed to be well acquainted with the requirements, feelings, and sentiments, of the people, and the object in associating them with the Governor General and the Secretary of State is to give them the benefit of their knowledge, experience, and sympathy, and if their legal status and authority be ignored whenever the exigencies of English politics may require it, then a direct insult is offered to Parliament, which has created these Councils. The people of India have a source of safety in these Councils, but their summary treatment is a severe blow to them. The party influences at work in England not unfrequently sway the Secretary of State and the Governor General in questions, in which English politics are involved, but the Councils are free from such baneful influences. We are of opinion that all India should unite to protest against the negation of the Indian Councils in this arbitrary manner.

REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT.

I.

As the cry for economy seems to be now universal, as it has been echoed from the banks of the Hooghly to those of the Thames, as it resounds alike in Peterhoff, in Parliament House and in the India Office, we think we may take it for granted that something will at last be done in this direction. Lord Lytton, it is said, is anxious to go home, and Sir John Strachey it is believed will follow him; both have shipwrecked their reputation as financiers, and it may therefore be naturally supposed that they are determined to show by extensive retrenchments that they can as well manage the finances as they can commence and conclude a war with Affghansthan or throw a sop to Manchester. But if they are really in earnest, they will we hope not allow personal considerations to interfere with their decisions. Let them clearly understand that they cannot effect retrenchments without effecting reform, if they wish to combine economy with efficiency. We propose to devote a series of articles to this all-important subject at the present moment, and hope that the Government will be graciously pleased to accept our suggestions in the spirit in which we offer them.

We will begin from the top. We are clearly of opinion that the present number of members of the Supreme Council should be reduced. At present there are six members, two Ordinary Members, who are civilian representatives of the different Presidencies, the third the Military Member who is the War Minister of the Governor General, the fourth the Law Member, who occupies we may say the position of Lord Chancellor of the Indian Cabinet. These four members were considered sufficient in the days of John Company to constitute the cabinet of the Governor General for the administration of the affairs of the Indian Empire. The Law Member had not been added till 1833, when Lord Macaulay was appointed to that high office. With a Council of four members Lord William Bentinck, Lord Auckland, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Hardinge, and Lord Dalhousie ruled, extended and consolidated the empire, and laid the seeds of those improvements, which have now grown into goodly trees, which again have borne the desired fruits. But in 1857 came the Sepoy Mutiny, and with it the financial collapse. A cry was raised in England for a "trained" financier for India, and Mr. James Wilson was sent out in 1860. The fifth member of the Council is the Financial Member. In 1874 Lord Salisbury thought that the wasteful expenditure of the Public Works Department could not be prevented without a responsible minister of Public Works, and so a sixth Member of Council was

added. We do not think it will be feasible to reduce the other members of the Supreme Council, but we will urge again the considerations which we had advanced before against the appointment of the sixth Member of the Council. The idea of a Public Works Minister originated, if we remember aright, with General Strachey. It was believed that he was fired with an ambition to sit in the Indian Cabinet as Public Works minister, and so he had from time to time tried to inoculate the Governor General and the Secretary of State with the idea. He had once won over LordMayo to his view, but there were then members in Council, who were too strong for him. Sir Henry Durand was dead opposed to it. The idea was also ventilated in the Indian Council, but there too it did not find favour. The veterans, who compose that Council, whose practical common sense is conspicuous in all their utterances, and who have grown too old to be caught by chaff, simply laughed it down. The Duke of Argyll had also set his face against it. But his "rejected address" found favour with Lord Salisbury. As we have said above His Lordship held that it was necessary to appoint a responsible Minister to "check unsatisfactory expenditure on the public works of India." It was notorious that the then Viceroy of India, Lord Northbrook, was opposed to the appointment. His Lordship did not consider a sixth Member at all necessary. Indian opinion was equally opposed to the appointment. We thus wrote at the time : "Officials and non-officials, Europeans and Natives, are unanimous in thinking that the Sixth Member instead of protecting the public revenue will be chiefly instrumental in squandering it away. Indeed, it would be his interest to spend as much money as he can, in the same way as it is the interest of the Law Member and Legislative Secretary to pass as many Bills as they can. A notable proof of the wasteful tendency of the Public Works Department is given in the official reports on the irrigation works in Bengal published in the last *Gazette of India*. It is stated that up to the end of the year 1872-73 the aggregate capital expended on Bengal irrigation works, which were in operation, amounted to rupees 1,83,58,504, while the unadjusted interest and current charges, that is not covered by current income came to rupees 13,20,060, making a grand total of rupees 2,14,78,564, the interest on this sum would come to about Rs. 8,60,000 per annum, but where is the money to come from? The income derived from Bengal irrigation works in 1872-73 amounted to rupees 85,541, while the current charges to rupees 3,36,270, leaving a deficit of rupees 2,50,729. The *Englishman* justly remarks that this is a tolerably heavy tax on the community for the irrigation of some 18,000 acres of land—in short about rupees 67 per acre. But this is not all. These irrigation works are worked under a coercive system, which has made them exceedingly unpopuler. The Government of India puts in a very mild language the prejudice of the people against these works, and their consequent backward state in a financial point of view. It says that doubtless sometime must elapse before cultivators will thoroughly appreciate the advantages of regular and early irrigation in a country where they have been so long accustomed to be entirely dependent on the rain-fall." It is observable that General Strachey was the Public Works Secretary to the Government of India, whilst most of these works were undertaken or constructed ; if General Strachey as Secretary could not correctly calculate the prospect of their remunerativeness, would General Strachey as Sixth Member exercise a more effective control? It should be remembered that the Public Works Secretary has generally greater power than the other Secretaries to the Government of India, for his department being a purely professional one the unprofessional members of the Governor-General's Council naturally hesitate to interfere with him, not to say that they were less disposed to interfere when the Secretary was a Strachey. How would the addition of a sixth member prove a source of strength to the Governor General? Who would there be in the Council to check him?

But Lord Salisbury's Cæsarism carried the day. Regardless of the Viceroy and his own Council he pushed the Bill through Parliament. The only concession he made was that the appointment was left optional. The Statute was thus worded :

Whenever a Member of Council for Public works purposes shall have been appointed under the first section of this Act, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if she shall see fit to diminish the number of the ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General of India to five, by abstaining so long as she shall deem proper from filling up any vacancy or vacancies occurring in the offices of the ordinary Members of the said Council appointed under section three of 'The Indian Councils Act," 1861, and under section eight of the Act of the thirty-second and thirty-third years of Her present Majesty, chapter ninty-seven, not being a vacancy in the effect of the ordinary Member of Council required by law to be a barrister or a member of the Faculty of advocates in Scotland; and whenever the Secretary of State for India shall have informed the Governor-General of India that it is not the intention of Her Majesty to fill up any vacancy, no temporary appointment shall be made to such vacancy under section twenty-seven of "The Indian Councils Act, 1861," and if any such temporary appointment shall have been made previously to the receipt of such information, the tenure of office of the person temporarily appointed shall cease and determined from the time of the receipt of such information by the Governor-General.

But on the enactment of the Bill no reduction of the ordinary members of Council was made. A full-fledged sixth member was appointed. The agitation against "Strachiuanity" baulked the ambition of General Strachey who, as common rumour had it, was an aspirant to it. Sir Alexander Clarke was appointed the first Public Works Minister. He has been for about four years in office, but what has he done? Has he checked "the unsatisfactory expenditure on public works of India"? Lord Salisbury in advocating the appointment of a Public Works Minister had said :

"Those Public Works officers were men of very high ability. They did their work to the best of their power, and when they went wrong his belief was the system, and not they, was to blame, the criticism the noble lord had passed on the formidable list of excesses would hardly bear examination. He said that what we ought to look at was the revised estimate and if it was not exceeded no harm was done. But what was a revised estimate? A work was begun on an original estimate ; it went for years exceeding the cost of the innocent original estimate and at last when the Secretary of State called for a revised estimate it was found to exceed the original estimate five or six times. A certain work bearing an honoured name furnished an illustration of this—it was the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum and Lord Mayo's Government had given a graphic account of what had happened in the case of the work. The original estimate was £18,000; the revised estimate was £112,000 and the work was not finished yet. The actual cost to the end of 1871-72 was £88,455 an excess of £70,440 over the original estimate. The revised estimate on which his noble friend relied was not produced until a great deal more than the original estimate had been expended. In fact a revised estimate was a confession that the original estimate had been exceeded.

Have matters improved since? Has any system of checks been devised by which the original or the revised estimate could be properly controlled? Are not things going on as usual? What has been the gain to the State? In our humble opinion nothing, absolutely nothing! On the other hand the loss to the State has been more than a lakh of rupees per annum, including the salary of the Private Secretary of Sir Andrew Clarke. In our humble opinion the Government would lose nothing by the abolition of this high office. Formerly the Governor General was his own Public Works Minister; at least such was the case with Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning, Lord Mayo and Lord Northbrook, and surely what they did, their successors may do with equal success. If the Government should abolish the sixth member of the Council, it will save one lakh of rupees per annum. This is our item, No. I.

THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION'S PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

IN MARCH last the British Indian Association had forwarded a petition to Parliament regarding the cost of the Affghan War. The petition to the House of Commons was placed in charge of Mr. Gladstone. It attracted much notice at the time in India. It was believed, though we do not know what foundation there was for this belief, that the bold front which the Association had presented on the question of the expenses of the Affghan war, had greatly influenced the tone of the Viceroy's reply to the address of the Association on the subject of the cotton duties. Be that as it might, we are glad to observe that "People's William" honored the Association by presenting the petition to the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone gave a brief resume of the petition. He said :

I have to present a petition from the British Indian Association meeting in Calcutta. I shall not ask to have it read but I may say that those from whom it emanates state that it has been frequently their privilege on the invitation of Indian Government, to offer advice and suggestion regarding public measures and policy. The petition relates to the charges for the Afghan war. Its authors decline to discuss the policy of that war, but they greatly regret the imposition of this charge on India, and point out that the military establishments of India, instead of being a burden to this country, have, as they conceive, frequently offered positive assistanee to this country, and that on several occasions which they enumerate, from 1842 to 1867, Indian troops have been brought for European purposes, beyond the limits strictly so called of India. They then quote the language which they understand has been used by the Prime Minister in Parliament to the effect that he considered the Afghan question as a question which concerned the character and influence of England in Europe, and they add that they think it hard that India should be called on to pay for a war which has to do with the character, influence of England in Europe. They state that this money, out of which the expense of the war is to be met in the first instance is money already pledged according to the words of the Finance Minister, to be religiously applied as a Famine Fund. They likewise state that it is not only the prime cost of the war which they regard with apprehension but that they are also filled with apprehension at the subsequent cost which may become necessary to retain the fruits of the war, as it is impossible to say what additions will have to be made to the military establishment of India for the security of the new frontier. I have no doubt this petition will receive attention from the committee on petitions.

We do not know whether a debate will follow upon the petition. We confess we had expected a fuller speech from Mr. Gladstone than what he made, but we ought to remember that principles advocated in the petition had been already discussed thread-bare in both Houses of Parliament. Besides on the ever of a general election the leaders of the Parliamentary parties are naturally reticent on delicate questions of policy.

In adverting to the presentation of the petition the *Indian Daily News* makes the following remarks : "England has owed a great deal to her pride in being law-abiding, and to be law-abiding it is necessary to respect, as the British Indian Association does, the representatives of the law. There has been a good deal of disapproval of Lord Lytton's reprimand of the British Indian Association, but the general opinion in England is that it was an error simply, and did not arise from a desire to rob the Association of its undoubted right of petition and representation of grievances. If the Association can take the same view it will help to a renewed good understanding between it, an undoubtedly representative body and the representative of the Queen. There is however another side to the picture. The Association is one of the few means that India possesses whereby Government may learn the views and feelings of a people and such a body is entitled to the respect even of the highest authority, Mr. Gladstone's favourable notice—than which there is no higher in English public life—will satisfy the Association that it will have fair play in its representations on behalf of Indian interests. To say that it is a selfish body is to say what may be equally said of other Associations. Our Chambers of Commerce are selfish in exactly the same sense ; yet Englishmen never think of terming them selfish. They have been formed for the protection of certain legitimate interests and it is quite possible to be regardful of those interests and yet strictly just to all others, even though this principle has not been strictly carried out as regards the cotton duties."

We thank our contemporary for the generous spirit in which he has noticed the efforts of the Association. Public bodies like the British Indian Association stand much in need of the sympathy and support of the enlightened press of the country. They have a solemn and sacred, though self-imposed, task to discharge, and they cannot but feel greatly strengthened, if the independent press, which has no party sympathies, lend its powerful support to them. Our contemporary is quite right in saying that the Association should forget the unjust rebuke of the Viceroy to them regarding their address on the repeal of the cotton duties. It was, as he says, "an error," and not a deliberate attempt on the part of the Viceroy to rob the Association of their undoubted right to represent to Government the grievances of the people. We believe this, and we hope both the Association and the Viceroy will "let bye-gones be bye-gones." Lord Lytton now doubtless perceives his "error," and the unanimous condemnation of his "reply" both here and in England is a sufficient vindication of the British Indian Associa-

tion. The account is now fairly settled and we hope as our contemporary says there will be a renewal of mutual good feeling.

MR. FAWCETT ON INDIAN FINANCE.

THE MAY number of the *Nineteenth Century* contains a second article from Mr. Fawcett on Indian Finance. The text is "the proposed loans to India." As usual Mr. Fawcett has discussed the subject in a most lucid manner. After analysing the present year's budget of theGovernment of India Mr. Fawcett remarks that "it may be concluded in the opinion of the Indian Government, the extreme limit of taxation has now been reached in that country, and that, unless expenditure can be reduced, there is no margin from which to make any provision for such contingencies as war and famine, which we are officially told are certain to recur. Constant borrowing must consequently be regarded as the normal condition of Indian finance." Was this the time to remit the import duties on cotton goods? Mr. Fawcett thus answers this question: "No one for a moment will even pretend to say that, in the present state of Indian finance, the idea would have been entertained of remitting these duties if the finances of India were administered in the interest of that country alone." "The partial remission of these duties," Mr. Fawcett continues, "has been defended on the ground that they are protective in their character, and that it is wrong for free-trade England to sanction, in any form, the continuance of a protective duty. It would, I believe, be not difficult to show that these duties are much less protective than is ordinarily supposed. It is important to bear in mind that in the Bombay mills, which are said to enjoy protection at the expense of Lancashire, the manufacture is almost entirely confined to the coarser sorts of cotton goods, upon which, when imported, no duty is imposed. But even if it is admitted that the import duties on cotton goods are as protective as they are alleged to be by the representatives of the manufacturing interest in England, it would be necessary, in order to justify the repeal of these duties, to show either that India could spare the revenue which they yield, or that it could be obtained in some other less objectionable form. When it is remembered that not a single year passes without a most serious addition being made to the indebtedness of India, it at once becomes evident that, as India has no surplus, she cannot surrender a single shilling of revenue without an equivalent amount being added to her debt. As long, therefore, as the state of Indian finance is such that she not only has no surplus, but has annually to borrow in order to make good a heavy deficit, it is impossible to justify any remission of taxation, unless the sacrifice of revenue which such a remission involves is to be compensated for from some other source. No one, so far as I am aware, has suggested new taxation, by which it would be practicable to obtain the revenue which is yielded by these cotton duties. In considering questions of taxation nothing can be more unwise, than to conclude that that particular tax must be the best which is most in accord with the principles of economic science. The tastes, the habits, and the wishes of the people on whom the tax is to be imposed ought to be most carefully considered, and I believe it will not be denied that of all the taxes which are levied in India, there are none to which the people of that country feel so little objection as the import duties on cotton goods. It is, moreover, particularly worthy of remark, that the repeal of these duties must certainly tend to create greater inequality in the incidence of taxation in India. It will be generally admitted that, owing to the difficulty of imposing taxes which reach the wealthy classes, an unduly large part of the revenue of India is contributed by those who are extremely poor. As the cotton duties are now almost entirely imposed on the finer sorts of goods, which are chiefly consumed by the rich, it is obvious that the repeal of these duties would reduce the amount of taxation paid by the wealthy, and would consequently still further increase the inequality in the taxation borne by the poor." Need we say that we subscribe to every word of these remarks. Mr. Fawcett points out that no circumstance connected with the financial condition of India is so serious as the increased burden which is imposed upon her through the loss by exchange. It need scarcely be remarked that, in order to bring about a more favourable state of exchange, it is necessary either to increase the remittances which other countries have to make to India, or to diminish the remittances which India has to make abroad. If her export trade should increase, there will be a larger amount to remit to India. There will consequently be a greater demand for bills on India, and the price of these bills will advance; in other words, the exchange will become more favourable. At the present time an export duty is levied on rice and some other articles of Indian produce. If these export duties were repealed, the export trade of India might receive an important stimulus, and an influence would thus be brought into operation to diminish the loss by exchange which she now has to bear. The policy which is now being pursued by the Indian Government will produce an exactly opposite result. The reduction of the cotton duties will increase the imports into India. The amount, therefore, which India will have to remit to other countries will be proportionately increased; the demand for bills on India will consequently be diminished; and thus, at the very time the loss by exchange is causing a most severe strain upon the finances of India, the Indian Government adopts a policy which not only involves a most indefensible sacrifice of revenue, but which directly tends to create a still more unfavourable exchange. Mr. Fawcett has thus put the question of the remission of the cotton duties in a new light altogether. There is much force in his reasoning.

Mr. Fawcett makes the following pertinent remarks on the so-called Famine Fund:

> Nothing could be more specific than the following declaration of the Viceroy:—
>
> The sole justification of the increased taxation which has just been imposed upon the people of India for the purpose of insuring their Empire against the worst calamities of future famine, so far as such an insurance can now be practically provided, is the pledge we have given that a sum not less than a million and a half sterling, which exceeds the amount of the additional contributions obtained from the people for this purpose, shall be annually applied to it. . . . We have pledged ourselves not to spend one rupee of the special resources thus created upon works of a different character.

When the nature of the new taxation which was imposed upon the people of India is considered, a most ready assent must be given to the opinion thus expressed by the Viceroy that the 'sole justification' for the taxation was to be found in the purpose to which it was to be applied. The trades license tax is an income tax in its most aggravated form, for it is an income tax from which every official and professional income is exempted. I doubt if the English people would consider the gravest emergency to justify the imposition of an income tax which would fall upon almost every artisan, and would leave untouched the entire official class, all the officers in the army, and all professional men. The salt duty had, before its recent increase, been one of the heaviest imposts ever levied on a first necessary of life. And yet the starving millions of Madras and Bombay, when they were scarcely able to raise their heads from the terrible affliction that had visited them, were told that the salt duty was to be increased by 40 per cent. Under these circumstances it can be readily understood how necessary the Viceroy deemed it to endeavour to allay discontent, by giving the most distinct promises language could convey, that not 'one rupee' of the money which was thus collected from the poorest of the Indian people should be devoted to any other purpose, than providing a fund which might relieve their future necessities. The new taxes have been collected, and not a shilling of the money which they yield has been devoted to the purposes to which they were pledged. A few months after the famine fund was called into nominal existence, the invasion of Afghanistan was undertaken, and the fund was absorbed in defraying the expenses of this 'military expedition.' It will perhaps be said that the whole of the famine fund has not been devoted to this purpose, and that a portion of it is to be devoted to the partial remission of the cotton duties; for if these famine taxes had not been imposed, the Indian Government would not have thought that they could possibly be spared the 200,000l. which the reduction of these duties will cost the revenue of India. But whatever conclusion may be adopted as to the precise manner in which the money which was intended to create a famine fund has been spent, there can be no question that not a fraction of the new taxation which was imposed for famine purposes has been devoted to this object. The pledge which was made to the Indian people has been alike broken, whether the money which they have been called upon to contribute has been expended for military purposes, or has been spent in enabling the Government in part to satisfy the demands which have been so persistently pressed upon them by the cotton-manufacturing interest in England.

This mythical Famine Fund will remain a glorious monument of "Strachinanity."

With regard to the proposed loans in England Mr. Fawcett shews that the greater the amount of remittances which India will have to make to England the greater will be the loss by exchange. If 10,000,000l. is borrowed in England," says he, "the financial position of India may no doubt for a time be made to wear a somewhat improved appearance. But the improvement will be just as unreal as if an embarrassed landowner, in order to meet his pressing obligations, raised another mortgage on his estate. It cannot be too persistently pressed on those who have to administer Indian finance, that each addition which is made to the debt of India in England must increase the amount which has to be transmitted, in the form of interest, from India to England. If, therefore, by devoting the proceeds of a loan to meet the obligations of India in England, the amount of bills on India which the Secretary of State has to sell in London is diminished, the relief can only be temporary; the loss by exchange is diminished this year only to be increased in future years." As for the proposal to advance 2,000,000l from the imperial exchequer to the Indian treasury to meet the cost of the Affghan War, Mr. Fawcett says: "Again, the 2,000,000l. which during the present year is to be advanced by England to India to assist her in defraying the expenses of the Affghan war may give her some temporary relief, but the relief can only be temporary; it will add to her difficulties in the future, because, as the money advanced is to be repaid in seven equal annual instalments, India will, during each of the next years, in addition to the other home charges, have to transmit about 300,000l. Such an arrangement only affords another example of the many that may be given to show that at the present time the difficulties in Indian finance, instead of being fairly faced, are merely being trifled with; but it cannot be too distinctly stated that, however heavily and recklessly the future may be discounted, a day of reckoning must inevitably come. Unless all considerations of prudence are to be completely set aside, it is evident that as the excessive amount of the home charges is embarrassing Indian finance by causing the serious loss by exchange, the greatest care should be taken, not only that another shilling should not be added to these charges, but that effectual measures should at once be adopted to diminish their amount." Mr. Fawcett thus concludes:

> There seems to be no room for doubt that the present war has been undertaken, in part at least, for imperial purposes, and, therefore, India cannot be legally called upon to bear its entire cost. It has in fact, been most distinctly stated by the Prime Minister that the military expedition into Afghanistan was not simply an Indian war, but was undertaken for imperial purposes; for, in a speech which he made in the House of Lords on the 10th of December, he said: 'This is not a question of Khyber Pass merely, and of some small cantonments at Dakka or at Jellalabad. It is a question which concerns the character and the influence of England in Europe.' As no one would for a moment think of throwing upon India the entire cost of maintaining the influence and character of England in Europe, no other conclusion is possible, than that the advance of 2,000,000l., without interest, to India is intended to be England's contribution towards the expense of an expedition which has been undertaken in the interest of the two countries. This being the case, it will be desirable to explain the exact share of the expense which will be borne by England and India respectively. As the 2,000,000l., which England can borrow at 3 per cent., is to be repaid by seven equal annual instalments, and as the first instalment will become due at the end of next year, the amount which England will contribute by foregoing the interest on the loan is somewhat less than 320,000l. This sum, therefore, represents the amount which England will pay towards the expense of an expedition which, it is officially stated, will cost 2,600,000l., and which, in the opinion of almost all independent military authorities, will greatly exceed this amount. But, assuming that the official estimate should prove strictly correct, it appears that India will pay 2,280,000l. and England 320,000l. India, therefore, will contribute more than seven pounds for every pound that is contributed by England. It is scarcely credible that a proposal should have been brought forward which would lead to such a result. It is, perhaps, only fair to conclude that when the real nature of the scheme is understood it will be promptly abandoned. At any rate it is difficult to suppose that it will ever be sanctioned by Parliament. The English people, whatever may be their faults, have never been charged, even by their bitterest detractors, with meanness. But it is not easy to see how we can escape from such a charge, if, when an expedition has been undertaken, 'not simply in the interest of India, but to maintain the 'influence and character of England in Europe,' we compel the Indian people, whether they wish it or not, surrounded as they are with poverty and financial embarrassment, to pay more than seven times as much as is contributed by all the wealth of England.

Mr. Fawcett's remarks are perfectly true and just. But the "tyrannous majority," which Lord Beaconsfield commands care not for fact or logic. They go to the fore just as they are bid, and thus Parliament satisfies its conscience about its guardianship of Indian interests.

OUR RICE TRADE.

MR. J. E. O'CONOR, Assistant Secretary to the Agricultural Department of the Government of India, has written a very interesting review of the trade of British India for the last official year 1877-78. We will take a future opportunity to

notice this paper at length, but in the present issue we will confine our remarks to the rice trade of India. The following figures show the trade in rice for the last six years :

	Cwt.	Rs.
1872-73	22,973,797	5,70,14,388
1873-74	19,805,184	5,46,54,698
1874-75	16,940,642	4,67,26,048
1875-76	20,090,348	5,24,13,844
1876-77	19.548,741	5,74,25,397
1877-78	18,211,388	6,88,93,618

The average of these years comes to 19,595,016 cwt. or close npon a million tons per annum. The share of Burmah in the total export was as follows for the last four years :

	Cwt.
1875-76	... 13,025,348
1876-77	... 12,218,826
1877-78	.. 11,479,863

being on an average about 12,241,512 cwt., or 612,075 tons. The Burman agriculturists profited enormously by the great rise in the price of rice during the year, though to the small minority not belonging to the agricultural class the enhanced cost of food was a matter of great moment. In Bengal also rice growers profited largely. The exports to countries in Europe for the last six years were as follow :

To	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75	1875-76.	1976-77.	1877-78.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
United Kingdom	11923419	11880489	9967889	12005442	10792181	10488198
France ...	10144	48727	150274	62170	42191	20117
Germany.	111831	94816	85856	67802	88279	68839
Italy	21	450	1601	9	32506	44
Malta ...	208440	63687	39053	156746	293099	.....
Gibraltar	174206	63850	.....	.....	14571	....
Other countries	200627	31062	100096	866 06	53	2033

In Europe, whither more than half the whole quantity exported is shipped, Indian rice is principally used for three purposes, 1—for distillation, 2—for starch, 3—for food. Of the Burman rice the greater part is used either for distillation or for conversion into starch. It is a thick, coarse grain, which when boiled is repulsive in appearance to those who are not accustomed to it, nor is its flavour equal to that of Bengal rice of the better qualities. "Table" rice, as it is called, exported from Bengal, is the kind of Indian rice, which is chiefly used for food in Europe. We have no accurate knowledge of the ultimate destination of a large part of the rice shipped from India or Burma, nominally to the United Kingdom. From Burma especially it is the practice for ships loaded with rice to clear for Channel ports such as Falmouth, for orders, on receiving which they proceed to their destination, which as often as not is some port in the northern seas of Europe, this rice being very extensively employed in distillation in Holland and Germany. Much of the rice which is recorded as carried hence to Egypt (*i.e.* Port Said), Malta, Italy, and Gibraltar, similarly goes thither only for orders as to its ultimate destination of which we remain ignorant. However this seems to be certain that the bulk of the rice sent to Europe is consumed in England Germany, Holland and Belgium, and France. A good deal of that which is imported into England is re-exported. Thus, in 1876, the imports of rice into England were about 6½ millions cwt., and the exports thence were about 3½ millions, about half of which was sent to the continent (Russia, Austria, Germany, France, Belgium, Portugal, Italy, Turkey), little less than a third of the whole exported to the Spanish West Indies, and smaller quantities to the United States and elsewhere. Of the whole quantity imported into England all but half a million cwt. came from India: The other countries from which England receives rice are Holland (this being a re-export not Dutch produce), Siam, Cochin China, and Japan. Tho Saigon trade, of the competition of which great apprehensions were expressed some years ago, seems to have no hold whatever on Europe, the exports to that continent from Cochin China having greatly fallen off of late years. The chief line of trade lies with China and other neighbouring countries. As regards Bangkok, we are told there is no fear of competition. But if the dread which was once felt and loudly expressed at the prospect of formidable competition with India and Burmah on the part of Siam and Cochin China has passed away, time having made it clear that neither Saigon nor Bangkok is able to compete with us in the European markets, it cannot be denied that they have deprived us of the Eastern trade, and most of the requirements of China, the Straits, and the Archipelago generally, as far as they are not met by local production, are met from Saigon and Bangkok. The latter port did well during the Chinese famine in 1876, but the fear of a short crop induced the Government, under the influence of interested officials, to lay an embargo on the export of rice during the busy season. The quantities shipped during the year shew a reduction of 25 per cent., while prices increased even more largely. The Siamese rice trade will not long survive, at any rate so far as the European markets are concerned, if the ridiculous policy of prohibiting exports because scarcity is apprehended be continued. No man will send his ship to a port when he knows that, on her arrival there, it is quite possible that she may have to come away empty, because the Government have stopped trade. Chinese junks and other Asiatic craft may continue a trade even when thus harassed, but it is quite unsuited to European nations. Not a bag of rice was shipped from Bangkok to Europe or America in 1877, high prices being one reason, and the action of the Government another, for the cessation of the trade. Java sends some rice to Holland, but not much ; and Japan exports rice, of excellent quality, to England aud Continental Europe as well as to America. Japanese rice is mostly used for the same purposes as Carolina rice. We have, however, an active competitor in Italy, the rice fields of Lombardy and Piedmont supplying France with large quantities. Very little husked rice comparatively is imported direct into France from India. But, on the other hand, of the paddy brought into France a very considerable proportion is recorded as direct imports from India. The figures do not agree with our returns, which shew that paddy is not sent by us to Europe, but it may be that what we call "cargo rice" is recorded in France as *riz en paille*. A good deal of the rice imported into France is re-exported chiefly to Switzerland and the French Colonies in Africa and America, as also to South America. The consumption of Europe is practically met by Indian rice, supplemented by the rice of Northern Italy (Piedmont and Lombardy), Spain and Egypt, and to a smaller degree by the rice of Siam and Cochin China, Japan and Java. Very little rice is received in Europe from the United States, and this country cannot be regarded as competing with India. Carolina rice is very much superior to any other quality of rice known in commerce, and it fetches more than double the price of the best Bengal rice, but its fineness and high price operate against its consumption except in the preparation of confectionery and puddings and such like luxuries ; hence the consumption is limited. Rice cultivation, which was formerly very extensive in North Carolina, has been almost abandoned since the war, and the United States in fact import more rice than they export, mostly from England and China, with smaller quantities from India and the Sandwich Islands. The exports appear to be principally to South America and the Spanish West Indies. The United States cannot compete even in these ports with India, either when India exports thither direct or when the rice is sent *vid* England, for the quality of the rice exported by the United States is such as commends itself only to the wealthy. The labourers (Chinese, mulattoes, and natives of India) eat Chinese or Indian rice of inferior quality and cheaper price. Apart from the consumption in Europe, a good deal of Indian rice is consumed in this way by coolies (Indian, Chinese and African) in various colonies. Our exports in 1876-77 and 1877-78 for the supply of such consumers amounted to 118,703 and 116,484 tons respectively. The European consumption of our rice then amounts on the average to 580,000 tons, and the coolie consumption may be taken at about 120,000 tons, leaving about 280.000 tons to be accounted for. This is mostly exported to Asiatic countries in the neighbourhood of India —Arabia and Persia, Ceylon, the Straits, &c. Broadly stated, the chief use of half of our exports of rice is for conversion into liquor in Europe, of which some comes back to India for consumption as cheap gin and brandy. Some portion is made into starch, of which a good deal comes back to India as size in cotton goods, and some is eaten by Europeans. Of the remainder of our exports the greater part is eaten by Asiatics in the immediate vicinity of India or in colonial possessions in Africa and America.

The interportal trade in rice was not of much significance till the outbreak of famine in 1876-77. The followlng table shews the trade in grain during the year as compared with the two previous years :

Description of Grain.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Rs.
Gram	223204	719661	1291736	6969635
Rice (in the husk)	1711281	2822064	4656065	17383208
,, (not in the husk)	2173809	9249400	13987063	82886102
Wheat	123521	153063	404156	2326572
Pulse	250032	517943	1109306	6145931
Other sorts	247207	1537639	1791487	8560768

The total quantity of food grains thus thrown into the famine-stricken districts during the year amounted to 1,161,990 tons, and the value to Rs. 12,42,72,216, which was as much as 44·03 per cent. of the total imports of merchandise during the year. The imports were mainly distributed as follows :

	To Madras. Cwt.	To Bombay. Cwt.
Gram	1,192,609	91,969
Rice (in the husk) ...	3,697,565	815,058
,, (not in the husk)	10,555,815	3,183,563
Wheat	206,017	172,0 9
Pulse	999,642	88.452
Other sorts	894,157	856,950
Total	17,545,805	5,208,000

The imports into these presidencies constituted a total of 1,161,190 tons out of the whole trade amounting to 1,173,690 tons. The bulk of the supplies went from Bengal, and both the producer and trader doutless profited much. Our old stores have, however, all gone, and the people are placed entirely at the mercy of the weather ; if there be a failure of rains in this season, there will be no crop, and Bengal will be then visited by a famine the like of which it had never before seen. We hope and pray that Providence will be merciful. It is true that owing to continued drought from February to the middle of May the *aus* crop has greatly suffered, but the few showers that have fallen here and there since have been taken advantage of by the ryots and sowings are going on apace. But the great crop upon which the nation depends is the amun crop, and if we have a few seasonable showers there may be abundant harvests of the autumn rice.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE SUDDEN rise in the value of silver is a great relief to the Government of India. It may help the Government of India to recover its lost ground in the direction of exchange. The monetization of silver in America and the withholding of its hoards of silver by Germany have contributed to the restoration of confidence. The turn in the silver market has also raised the value of Government stock. The Government closed the balance of the four and half per cent. loan at an unexpected rate of Rs. 3-6ans. on an average, and the fours have gone up to about two and a half per cent. This improvement in the value of silver and Government stocks is however, temporary. We hope the energy in retrenchment will not flag.

"STRACHINANITY" IN THE ASCENDANT ! Colone Colley has left for Natal, and Mr. G. H Batten, Commissioner of the Inland Customs, North Western Provinces, has, it is stated, been appointed to act as Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy in addition to his present duties. Lord Lytton has doubtless exercised his best judgment in selecting the best man available for this most confidential post, but one cannot forget that Mr. Batten is Lady Strachey's brother. He is now the Commissioner of Inland Customs, whose office is we believe at Allahabad, but he will be at Simla to carry on the duties of both Private Secretary to the Viceroy and Commissioner of Customs. Does not the doubling of the two appointments, if one person can attend to both, suggest that

the Customs Commissionership is a sinecure? The office of Private Secretary we can certify is no sinecure. Why should not the real sinecure be abolished and the salary saved to the State? But Mr. Batten is Lady Strachey's brother. The best arrangement Lord Lytton in our humble opinion could have made was to call back Col. Burne. So long as the latter was here the Viceroy seldom went wrong.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL. After considerable discussion at last Monday's meeting of the Calcutta Commissioners Babu Shama Churn Dey was elected Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality. The meeting divided as follows:

FOR Baboo Shama Churn Dey.	FOR Baboo Bhoyrab Chunder Banerjee.
Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadoor	Moulvie Abdool Luteef Khan Bahadoor
Rajah Harendra Krishna Bahadoor	Baboo Pranath Dutt
Mr. Zemin	Baboo Jugodanund Mookerjee, Rai Bahadoor
Baboo Moorally Dhur Sen	Baboo Bhoojendra Bhoosun Chatterjee
Nawab Ashgar Ali Khan Bahadoor	Baboo GoneshChunderChunder
Baboo Modoosoodun Dutt	Mr. A. M. Bose
Baboo Charoo Chunder Mullick	Moulvie Ahmed
Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal, C.I.E.	Mr. R. Mitra
Dr. Rajendralala Mitra C.I.E.	Baboo Doorga Mohun Dass
Mr. Wyman	Baboo Kally Mohun Dass
Baboo Jodoo Nath Ghose	Moulvie Seraj Isslam
Baboo Simma Churn Sircar	Baboo Sreenath Dass
Baboo Probodh Chunder Mullick.	Honble Syud Amir Hossain
Baboo Jogesh Chunder Dutt	Baboo Kally Churn Shome
Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Sircar	Baboo Nobin Chand Bural
Baboo Joygobindo Law	Baboo Roma Kanta Sen
Baboo Preonath Dutt	Baboo Chunder Madhub Ghose
Baboo Nobogopal Mitra	Nawab Amir AliKhan Bahadoor
Baboo Soorendra Nath Banerjee	18
Baboo Kali Nath Mitra	
Baboo Amirto Nath Mitra	
Dr. Joggobundoo Bose	
Baboo Nundolal Bose	
Baboo Sreenath Chunder	
Baboo Prem Chand Bural	
Mr. Babonan 26	

Declined to vote.

Dr. Chambers	Mr. Yule
Mr. Sterndale	Baboo Rajendra Nath Mitra
Baboo Jodoo Lall Mullick	The Chairman
Mr. Westland	

The right man has been selected for the right place. The election has given general satisfaction to the native community. We have reasons to believe that Mr. Souttar is himself glad that Babu Shama Churn Dey has been elected. He justly hopes to get good work out of Babu Shama Churn at least for some years to come.

WE BEG to draw attention to an advertizement in another column intimating that a meeting of the subscribers to the Asylum for the blind, lame and incurables will be held on Saturday next for the purpose of disposing of the question of the final appropriation of the fund. The Committee have built a house for the Asylum, but they have not funds for its maintenance. The Government have accordingly offered to purchase the house for the small-pox hospital, but Maharaja Narendra Krihna, President of the Committee, proposes to make over the house to Government free of cost inasmuch as there are no funds in the hands of the Committee for its utilization. We think the Maharaja's proposal is quite reasonable and we hope it will be agreed to.

THE Native Community of Madras have held a public meeting on the subject of the cotton duties. We give below a telegraphic report of it.

Madras, June 4.—An enthusiastic meeting of the leading natives was held on Patcheappah's Hall to protest against the remission of the cotton duties, Mr. Digby in the chair. A memorial adopted for presentaton to Parliament says: Let the Indian mills produce finer fabrics with success, let competition beome real instead of, as now only nominal, and it will then be time to think of abolishing the import duties altogether, if finacial resources of the Indian Government permit it. The plea set up on behalf of the repeal, that the Indian buyer will obtain finer fabrics cheaper than formerly is fallacious and misleading. The Indian buyer will be only the gainer if the State imposes no additional taxes to make up the loss sustained by the abolition of the import duties. The proposal is utterly indefensible on the ground of the financial position of the Empire. Only a year ago the license tax was imposed in opposition to the unanimous voice of the country but it is still levied. If the Indian exchequer was full instead empty; if the revenue of the State was sufficient to meet the expenditure on the civil and military establishments and productive public works; if the Indian national debt was a trifle instead of two hundred million pounds; if the country was in a state of agricultural prosperity and there was no need for the State to spend large sums to preserve the famine-stricken poor from starvation. then the Indian Government could afford to be generous to others; but, in the existing state of circumstances, its first duty was to be just to itself to retrench expenditure, to hold fast to the equitable sources of revenue without impoverishing its subjects by heavy taxation, and the neglect of public works.

Calcutta ought to hold a mass meeting not only on the subject of the cotton duties but also on the Budget, the misappropriation of theFamine Fund, and the negation of the Indian Councils Will the Chamber of Commerce take the lead?

ON SATURDAY last the British Indian Association held their twenty-seventh annual general meeting, Raja Harendra Krishna Bahadur, Vice-President, presiding. After a few introductory remarks from the chair Dr. Rajendralala Mitra moved the following amendment of Rule 25:

The Annual General Meeting of the Association shall be held under the following Rules, and for the transaction of the following business:

(*a.*) The Meeting shall be held on the last Wednesday of January every year, or on any subsequent day to which the Committee of Management shall defer by a formal resolution.

(*b*) Notice of the Meeting and of the hour at which it is to be held shall be given by a circular addressed to each resident member of the Association and also by advertizement in two or more newspapers of the town of Calcutta.

(*c.*) The business to be transacted at the Meeting shall be:—1st, to elect the President. Vice-Presidents, Secretary and Members of the Committee of Management for the ensuing year; 2nd, to receive the Annual Report and accounts prepared by the Committee of Management, 3rd, to transact any business of which due notice has been given to the Committee of Management, or at an Ordinary General Meeting of the Association; 4th to consider such subjects of general interest as may be brought forward for the purpose.

(*d.*) No person, who has held office of President or Vice-President during the preceding year shall be eligible for re election until after the lapse of one year.

(*e.*) In the event of the post of Secretary being held by a paid officer no vote shall be taken for the election of a Secretary.

The object of this amendment, as the mover explained, was to do away with the present system of life-peerage, which appointment to the offices of President and Vice-President had, since the establishment of the Association, given rise to. Although the rules had provided for annual election, still the practice had become that once elected President or a Vice-President the incumbent acquired a life-tenancy. This practice, whatever its recommendations in times past, is ill-suited to the temper of the present time. Monopolies have gone out of date, and the amendment has been made in time. By the periodic infusion of new blood in the higher offices of the Association it will, we make no doubt, benefit much. Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore has been elected President for this year, and we believe Maharaja Narendra Krishna comes in next year. The election of Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore, who by reason of his high position, distinguished talents, and abilities and acknowledged influence is well entitled to the honor, has given general satisfaction, and we are confident that the public will hail with equal satisfaction the election of Maharaja Narendra Krishna, who too has always been an active, zealous and honored leader of the Association, and taken a deep interest in all questions connected with the welfare of the native community. And as time rolls on others, we hope, will qualify themselves for this post of honor. The following gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents for the current year: Maharaja Narendra Krishna, Raja Suttyanund Ghosal, Raja Harendra Krishna, and Dr. Rajendralala Mitra. We hope to give a full report of the meeting in our next.

IN THE GUISE of the Land Revenue Act Amendment Bill the Government is about to impose a new provincial rate upon the agricultural population of the North Western Provinces. It is the Patwaris' rate and will be levied at the rate of 3 per cent upon the rental. Mr. Colvin, the mover of the Bill, thus argued out the point:

The next point in the Bill which required notice was the provision in the same section that the patawaris' rate—the rate, that was to say, by which the village-accountants were paid—should be credited to a provincial fund. A good deal of discussion had taken place, at the time when the present Act was passed, between those who wished that this rate should be thrown into a general fund and those who maintained that a separate account ought to be kept for each village. It was argued by those who held the latter view that the patawari was a village-servant, and ought to be paid by the village-owners. On the other side, it was contended that the village-accountant had gradually been transformed into a servant of the State as regards many of his duties, and that he was no longer a mere private servant; and that the Government in making this change had incurred responsibilities towards the patawaris, of which one of the first was to see that the men were adequately and regularly paid. What he had just said gave the substance of the two conflicting opinions. It was unnecessary to take up the time of the Council with the arguments of either side in detail because, whatever the merits of the controversy, it had been found in practice that effect could not be given everywhere to the plan of making each patwari dependent for his pay upon his own circle only. There were some parts of the country so poor that the full legal rate of three per cent. upon the annual value of an estate did not provide the patwaris with better wages than those of a day-labourer. Unfortunately, it also happened that the duties of a patawari in these poor circles were commonly heavier than they were on a rich estate, where the rate provided a good income. In order to obtain men fit for the post, it was necessary in such places to raise the salary above the amount yielded by the legal rate; and, as the individual villages could not out of their small rental supply the money necessary for this purpose, it was obvious that a fund which was composed of the surplus of richer circles could more properly contribute it than the proceeds of any general taxation.

The Patwaris have been charged with work, such as the making of maps and the like, which they had not been previously required to do. It has, therefore, become necessary to entertain more efficient men, and they must be paid well. And who should pay them? The poor agriculturists. The Government will carry the rate to the Provincial fund. If there be a surplus left, who will get the benefit of it? Will it be applied to the reduction of the rate? Take for instance the Process Service Fund. It is a fee charged for actual work done, and why should the Government profit by it? But once create a fund, and the poor contributors have no hold upon it. In India you must pay, but must not enquire how the money is spent.

IT IS rather strange that a Bill like the Trade Marks Bill should have been introduced in the Council of the Governor General in the absence of the commercial members, and that it should have been referred to a Select Committee on which there is not a single mercantile gentleman. The Bill provides for the appointment of a Registrar and the registration of trade-marks, and enacts that, after a certain fixed date, no suit should be brought for the infringement of a trade mark, unless such trade-mark was registered in accordance with the provisions of the Bill. The essential particulars of a trade-mark must comprise as follows:

"(*a*) a name of an individual or firm printed, impressed or woven in some particular and distinctive manner, or,

(*b*) a written signature or copy of a written signature of an individual or firm, or,

(*c*) a distinctive device, mark, heading, label or ticket:

provided that there may be added to any one or more of the said particulars any letters, words or numerals or combination of letters, words or numerals:

it includes also any special and distinctive word or words, or combination of numerals or letters, used as a trade-mark before the passing of this Act."

Mr. Stokes thus concluded his remarks on the Bill:

The Bill would of course be improved by the criticisms which he hoped it would receive from the Local Government and the mercantile community. But, even if passed in its present form he thought it would be a useful piece of legislation. It would in conjunction with the 18th chapter of the Penal Code help to give effect to the sound general principle which Lord Langdale, *Perry* v. *Truefitt* had expressed thus: "A man is not to sell his own goods under the pretence that they are the goods of another man; he cannot be permitted to practice such a deception nor to use the means which contribute to that end. He cannot, therefore be allowed to use names marks letters or other *indicia* by which he may induce purchasers to believe that the goods which he is selling are the manufacture of another person." Moreover, the protection of trade-marks was like the quality of mercy "twice blessed". it was in other words doubly beneficial: it benefited the public because it enabled them to buy with a reasonable certainty that they were getting what they asked for and it benefit the manufacturer because it secured to him the customs which he deserved, and which was intended for him.

We dare say the Bill will not be passed at Simla.

THE NEW Oudh Civil Courts Bill makes a broad distinction, which is perhaps necessary at the present experimental stage of Judicial Reform in Oudh. Mr. Cockerell thus stated this distinction:

The Bill, provided for one important distinction from the Bengal Act in regard to the original jurisdiction of the Courts of Subordinate Judges. Such Courts in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces exercised an unlimited jurisdiction in respect of the amount or value of the property in dispute in any case; whereas in Oudh it was proposed to limit the jurisdiction of Sub-Judges to cases in which the amount or value of the property forming the subject of litigation did not exceed Rs. 10,000.

Many cogent reasons could be assigned tor the proposed restriction, but it would be sufficient here to mention two of these:—

1*st.*—It was desirable that suits of great importance, as involving an unusually heavy pecuniary stake, should be tried by the strongest Courts of original jurisdiction available; but

...ere concurrent jurisdiction was given to two classes of Courts in respect of such suits, then, under the operation of the rules of the Civil Procedure Code, the result was that these suits were necessarily instituted, and generally tried by the lower class of Courts; for, although the Code conferred upon a District Court the power of withdrawing suits from any Subordinate Court and trying them itself, yet in practice it was found that this power was exercised very sparingly, in special circumstances, such as on the application of a party, and without any particular refetence to the amount or value involved in the suit to be withdrawn.

2nd.—It was doubtful whether the public would have such confidence in these new Sub-Judges' Courts as to be willing to intrust cases involving an unusually heavy pecuniary stake to the adjudication of such Judges, some of whom at least (for the new posts would to some extent be filled by the late Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners) had hitherto exercised jurisdiction only in respect of suits in which the amount or value of the property in dispute did not exceed Rs. 5,000.

Indeed, strong representations had been made, from non-official quarters, too, to the effect that the public in Oudh would not have such confidence, and that it was consequently expedient to place some limitation as regards the pecuniary amount upon the jurisdiction to be exercised by these Judges.

But we do not see why the Civil Courts of Oudh should not be as strong as those of Bengal. If the Oudh Government would employ our law graduates they would have no reason to complain of judicial weakness in that province. As for the Extra-Assistant Commissioners they may be absorbed in the revenue line.

MR. DACOSTA has published in a London paper his criticisms on Sir John Strachey's budget, from which we give the following extracts:

The principle features in that document are of a very alarming character, showing a rapid increase in the expenditure, and a determination on the part of the Government to ignore the necessity of reform, and resort simply to loans for supplementing its income. Although of late fresh taxation has been imposed year after year, and excessively oppressive burdens have recently been laid on the people, the expenditure has been so much in excess of the income that an aggregate deficit of £24,863,000 is shown to have resulted from the operations of the four years reviewed in the Financial Resolution of the Indian Government, which was published on the 13th of March last, when the Budget was brought out. (*Vide* Paragraph 269.)

The injury which so reckless an administration of the finances has inflicted upon India is not confined to the suffering which her people are enduring at present, but threatens to assume a permanent character. In a country where agriculture is the staple industry and the land supplies the bulk of the revenue, serious injury, both to the Government and the people, must ensue from any course which prejudicially affects the well-being of the agricultural classes; and a reference to the annual reports on the material condition of India shows that the arbitrary burdens which have of late years been imposed on the owners and cultivators of land have ruined large numbers and generally impoverished the whole class, causing millions of acres of land previously cultivated to be abandoned, whereby the food supply of the country and the revenue of the State have both been materially reduced.

The effect of the above measures on the taxable wealth of the country is shown at Paragraph 41 of the Resolution already quoted, where it is said: "The revenues from land Excise, Customs, and salt have all disappointed expectation"; and the following passage in paragraph 137 shows that the railway traffic has, from the same cause, fallen off to an alarming extent: "The guaranteed lines are now (in 1878-79) expected to yield £1,884,256 less than in 1877-78, and a smaller net revenue than in any year since 1873-74." The full significance of this last remark will be understood when it is remembered that several hundred miles of railway have been added to the Indian system since the last mentioned year. Nor do the immediate prospects of the guaranteed lines appear any brighter, seeing from paragraph 264 that "they are expected in 1879-80 to yield £1,985,356 less than in 1877-78." The State railways have likewise been unsuccessfully worked, showing at Paragraph 138 "a decrease of revenue of £7,000, and an increase of expenditure of £72,000"; and the Government Resolution goes on to observe: "The traffic upon these lines does not grow as quickly as might be wished." The so-called productive public works, taken as a whole, including the irrigation schemes, have also been financially disastrous, their results to the end of the last and the present years respectively being shown by the following figures at paragraphs 149 and 264:—

	1878-79	1879-80
Expenditure	£9,266,700	£9,740,000
Revenue	6,943,000	7,243,000
Loss	2,323,700	2,497,000

No clearer indications can be given of the general impoverishment of the country than the facts which have thus been brought to light in the Indian Budget; especially when the diminished revenue is considered conjointly with the increased severity exercised in its collection, necessitating the employment of troops to overcome the resistance of a people proverbially docile and submissive.

As regards the general retrenchments ordered, it is evident that the Government expects very little relief from the measure, seeing the heavy loans about (£17,000,000) which it is preparing to contract. Five crores are to be borrowed in India, and Parliament is to be asked to authorise 12 millions being raised in this country, including the two millions which the Home Government propose to lend. This determination to go on borrowing to any extent, in order to keep up the expenditure on a scale out of proportion with the revenue of the country, is one of the most alarming features in the present administration of India, indicating that financial decay which generally precedes the downfall of an empire. To borrow annually for administrative purposes and for the payment of interest on debt cannot fail to end in disaster, seeing that the burden laid on the people increases every year, while the impoverishment which ensues dries up the sources of revenue. A similar course has of late years brought ruin upon Turkey and Egypt, and it would be vain to look for a different result from it in India. Let us hope, therefore, that Parliament will throw off the apathy and indifference with which it has hitherto treated questions affecting the welfare of India; and that, by an unmistakable expression of its opinion, it will compel the Government to turn away from the ruinous course it has entered upon, and to adopt the reforms which are so urgently needed for the safety and wellbeing of our Eastern Empire.

But the telegraphic report of the debate on the Indian Budget in the House of Commons shews that Lord Beaconsfield has succeeded in throwing dust into the eyes of such veterans as Messrs. Gladstone and Fawcett.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner)

Simla 5th, 15h. 40m.—In to-days Legislative Council Mr. Stokes obtained leave to introduce a Bill to provide for grants of probates of wills and letters of administration to the Estates of certain deceased persons. He also obtained leave to introduce the Bill to make furthur provisions for the Grant of probates of Wills and letters of administration in noncontentious cases. Mr. Hope obtained leave to introduce Bill for relief of indebted agriculturists in certain parts of Bombay Presidency. Mr. Colvin obtained leave to introduce Bill to amend Bengal Regulation Seven of 1823. Mr. Stokes obtained leave to introduce Bill to provide for the holding of property by certain religious Congregations. Council adjourned for three weeks.

5th, 18h. 35m.—Ameer Yakoob Khan has written, thanking Viceroy for his hospitable reception at Gundamuk, also stated his idea of coming to Simla which he was prevented from carrying out by the heat of the weather. Existence of cholera and necessity for attending to internal Government of Afghanistan he hopes, after inspecting his provinces and Frontier and introducing good government therein, to visit Viceroy towards the close of the next cold season. Viceroy has cordially acknowledged these letters and anticipates confidently the pleasure of meeting the Ameer before long at a more convenient Season in India.

5th, 18h. 36m.—According to present arrangements the Amir Yacoob Khan will leave Gundamak on the eighth for Cabul. Many congratulations on the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan are being received by the Viceroy.

6th, 17h. 55m.—The Ameer Yacoob Khan has received news of an engagement between the Herat troops and the Tekke Turkomans the latter were defeated and routed.

7th, 17h. 25m.—From Sufed Sang it is stated that a marauder captured in the act of stealing a grass cutter's pony was made over to the Ameer who sentenced him to death and the execution was carried out.

7th, 17h. 26m.—The Ameer leaves Gundamak for Cabul probably on the tenth. Major Cavagnari after seeing the troops off will proceed to visit the Viceroy at Simla for a few weeks, while preparations are being made at Cabul for his reception in a manner suitable to his position as British envoy and plenipotentiary and for his future residence at the capital. Meanwhile the formation of Major Cavagnari's Camp and escort will be immediately commenced and the members of his staff will be selected.

7th, 13h. 46m.—The ratified treaty was presented to Ameer Yacoob Khan on the morning of the sixth in Durbar. After receiving it his highness expressed his earnest hope that he and his subjects of every grade would do all in their power to preserve and increase the friendship now established. In saying farewell to the General and other officers the Ameer expressed the hope that when he visits India he may renew his acquaintance with them. Advises from Kutch state that cholera is very bad at Dadur. Telegraph master and two peons have died. Post Master and a Singualler said to be dying. Both offices closed. The Superintendent of telegraphs has gone to Dadur.

MONEY MARKET.

(*June* 7, 1879.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	93	2 *a*	93	8
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	„	95	0 *a*	95	8
4½	Per Cent. of 1871 (1881)	„	94	0 *a*		
4½	Per Cent. of (Trans.) of 1872 (1879)	Reduced to 4	p.	ct.		
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)..... ..		98	10 *a*	98	12
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan).,		98	10 *a*	98	12

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cent for 15 years (1882) ..	Rs.	100	4 *a*	100	8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1864 (1884)	... Rs.	106	0 *a*	106	0
6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	... „	106	8 *a*	106	8
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886)	.. „	107	0 *a*	108	8
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	... „	108	0 *a*	109	0
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1890)	.. „	110	0 *a*	110	8
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1892)	... „	110	8 *a*	111	8
5	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	... „	99	0 *a*	101	0

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Rs.	A.	P.
Traffic Superintendent N. B. S. R. Saidpore...	68	4	0
Shripad Babaji Thakoor Esq. C. S., Bombay	13	4	0
Secretary Charwa Agricultural Company. Agra ..	4	0	0
Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay.....	13	4	0
H. A. D. Phillips Esq., C. S. Khoordah.....	6	10	0
Bhagiruthi Panday, Chooramon.....	8	4	0
Baboo Ramsoonder Ghose, Roy Bahadoor, Rajibpore.....	13	4	0
„ Hurry Churn Mookerjee, Dinagepore...	10	0	0
„ Mohendra Nath Banerjee, Maldah.....	10	0	0
„ Gopal Chunder Gungoly, Allahabad	13	4	0
„ Wooma Churn Sen, Rungpore	13	4	0
„ Prosunno Coomar Sen, Kallygunge.....	10	0	0
„ Kissen Lal Bagchee, Dhoobri.....	13	4	0
„ Aumoola Rutton Mookerjee, Durbhangah	1	7	0
„ Mohendra Nath Bhattacharjee, Fyzabad...	6	10	0
„ Brojobullub Mittra, Burdwan	20	0	0
„ Kishwar Persad, Gya.....	7	0	0
„ Bany Madub Chatterjee, Gobordangah...	20	0	0
„ Kadar Nath Mittra, Jalpaiguri	13	4	0
„ Poorno Chunder Bose, Jalpaiguri	5	12	0
„ Samsoonder Chuckerbutty, Cachar.....	5	0	0
„ Gopee Bala Roy, Balasore,.....	5	0	0
„ Eshan Chunder Mittra, Hooghly.....	13	4	0
„ Gopee Mohan Sen, Cuttuck.....	7	0	0
„ Hem Chunder Banerjee, Banares	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*June* 4, 1879.

GENERAL.—Baboo Hur Mohun Roy, is appointed to be an Additional Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade for employment on the Khoordah settlement work.

Mr. F. W. Badcock, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the 1st grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the Rajshahye district, with effect from the date he is relieved of his present duties as Officiating Inspector-General of Registration.

Mr. R. M. Towers, Officiating Judicial Commissioner, Chota Nagpore, is allowed leave for two months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st June next.

Colonel H. M. Boddam, Deputy Commissioner Hazareebagh is appointed to act as Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpore during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. M. Towers, or until further orders.

Major L. Blathwayt, Assistant Commissioner, Pachumba, Hazareebagh, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of that district during the absence, on deputation, of Colonel H. M. Boddam, or until further orders.

The following officers are appointed under section 32 of the "Bengal License Act, 1878," to hear petitions of objections to assessments under classes V and VI of the Act in the district of Dacca:—

Baboo Anund Chunder Bose. | Baboo Nobin Chunder Sen.

Baboo Petumber Banerjee, is appointed, under section 32 of the "Bengal License Act, 1878," to hear petitions of objections to assessments under classes V and VI of the Act in the district of Backergunge during the year 1879-80.

Baboo Radha Madhub Bose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is transferred temporarily to the Sudder Station of the district of Hazareebagh.

Baboo Deno Nath Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hazareebagh, is appointed to have charge of the Pachumba division of that district during the absence, on deputation, of Major L. Blathwayt, or until further orders.

Baboo Tarini Churn Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Diamond Harbour division, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.

Baboo Romesh Chunder Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, on leave, is transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs, and is appointed to have charge of the Diamond Harbour division of that district.

Baboo Bejoy Madhub Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Baraset, 24-Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be relieved.

Baboo Kali Prosana Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is appointed to have charge of the Baraset division of the 24-Pergunnahs district during the absence, on leave of Baboo Bejoy Madhub Mookerjee, or until further orders.

Mr. W. R. Larminie, Magistrate and Collector, First Grade, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 7th May 1879.

Mr. R. D. Hime, Magistrate and Collector, Second Grade, reported his departure from India on special leave on the 3rd May 1879.

Baboo Bogola Prosono Mozoomdar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

Advertisements.

READY.

Notes on Lamb's Tales.—By Bholanath Pal, M.A., Head-master, Hindoo School. Price Rs. 1-8, postage 1½ annas. To be had at the Canning Library, 55, College Street.

N.B.—On the representation of a number of students and some influential teachers the author has reduced the price to Rs. 1-8. He will be glad to give the book gratis to poor students on their satisfying him of their inability to buy the Notes by producing certificates from the Head-masters of the Schools to which they belong. Teachers and students who have already bought the Notes at Rs. 1-12, are requested to apply to Baboo Jogesh Chunder Banerjee for the refund of the sum they have paid in excess.

BUILDING FUND OF THE TEMPLE ASYLUM FOR NATIVE BLIND & INCURABLES.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The undersigned begs to invite the attendance of Subscribers to the above named Fund at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Saturday next the 14th instant, at 5 P. M., to consider a communication from the Government of Bengal on the subject.

C. O. WOODFORD, M.D. F.R.C.S.,
London,
Hony. Secy. to the Temple Asylum for Native Blind & Incurables.

Calcutta June 9th, 1879.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

At the office of the Receiver of the High Court, on Wednesday, the 6th July next, at 12 o'clock noon, will be put up for sale by public auction, the undermentioned properties belonging to the estate of the late Nundo Lall Nauth.

House No. 1, Patwar Bagan Lane.
One moiety of the house No. 20, Blackburns Lane.
One moiety of the Land No. 23, Burtollah Street.
A piece of land at Pagladangha, Tangra.
One moiety of Garden land at Barranagore, Allum Bazar.

For further particulars and abstract of title apply to Baboo Morally Dhur Sen, 8 Strand, or to the undersigned.

J. C. MACGREGOR,
Receiver, High Court.

MARRIAGE.

The marriage ceremony of grand daughter of late Raja Dhukinaranjan Mookerjee has on the night of 30th May, 1879, been celebrated with Babu Kessub Chunder Roy, lately a Clerk of the Ex.-Commt. office, at Lucknow.

PATNA AND GYA (STATE) RAILWAY.

On and after Monday 2nd June this Railway will be opened *through* to Gya for passenger and Goods Traffic. Trains will leave Gya at 4-40 A. M., and Bankipore at 12 noon daily.

For further information *vide* Time Tables, dated 23rd May 1879. And apply to undersigned.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Bankipore, May, 29th 1879. } MOWBRAY JOHNSTON, *Asst., Traffic Supdt.*

SRI KRISHNA SANHITA.

(*about* 200 *pages bound*)
or
Vaishnavism treated Historically, Geographically and Philosophically in Sanscrit and Bengali,
by
BABU KEDAR NATH DUTT,
Deputy Magistrate of Narail in Jessore.

Price to subscribers 2 Rs., to non-subscribers Rs. 2-8.

Every one who cares to know Chaitanya and his precepts should take a copy of this book.

Apply to author for copies.

NOTIFICATION.

The right of selling court fee stamps up to and inclusive of the value of Rupees 75 and non judicial stamps up to and inclusive of the value of Rupees 50 at the Calcutta Collectorate and in the High Court, during the remainder of the current official year1879-80, ending on the 31st of March, 1880 will be put up to auction at this office, (No. 5, Church Lane, Calcutta,) at 12 o'clock, on Monday, the 16th June, 1879.

2. The vendors who may be appointed will be allowed the usual discount on all purchases made by them from this office. They will further be required to pay one month's fee in advance and one month's fee on the 1st day of each month for which it is due.

3. A statement shewing the amount and description of all stamps sold by the salaried vendors at the two places of sale during the last two years, and the amount of discount, which would have been payable thereon, under the licensed vend system, can be inspected at the Collector's office from 2nd June and up to the 16th idem, and at any hour between 11 A.M., and 4 P.M.

4. The Collector does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer which may be made but reserves to himself a discretion to select those persons who appear best qualified.

5. Any further information or particulars may be obtained by applying to the undersigned at his office, No. 5, Church Lane, Calcutta, daily between the hours of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M.

J. MACKENZIE,
Collector of Stamp Revenue.

Calcutta Collectorate, No. 5, Church Lane, The 20th May, 1879.

Notice.

Wanted, for Bhaugulpore Municipality, a general Overseer. He must have a good knowledge of English.

A steady, energetic man, with some knowledge of roads and of Municipal work, preferred. Salary Rs. 80 per month. Applications with copies of Testimonials, will be received up to 15th June ; to be addressed to Vice-Chairman, Bhaugulpore Municipality.

Bhaugulpore } W. CONNAN,
The 22nd May, 1879. } *Vice-Chairman.*

F. & C. OSLER.

12, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,

CALCUTTA.

BY APPOINTMENT GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

MANUFACTORY, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

GOLD MEDAL FOR GLASS,—PARIS EXHIBITION 1878.

Manufacturers of Crystal and colored Glass Chandeliers, Candelabra and Wall Lights, Crystal Fountains, Table Glass, &c.

Manufacturers and patentees of Kerosine and other Oil Lamps for use under the punkah in India.

Importers of Mirrors, Bronzes, Bohemian and other continental Glass-ware, porcelain services and porcelain ornaments.

CHANDELIERS.

F. and C. Osler beg to call attention to the superb stock of Chandeliers, Candelabra, and Wall Lights now arranged for sale in their show-rooms in Calcutta. They invite inspection. These goods are the Manufacture of their own Firm, and in point of elegance of form, purity of colour, and richness of cutting, are of the very best description. F. and C. Osler's stock is very large and they are prepared to undertake the lighting of palaces of Indian noblemen with Chandeliers, burning candles, gas or kerosine, at short notice and on favourable terms.

Chandeliers in frosted and cutglass for candles, gas, or kerosine 3, 6, 8 and 12 lights.
Ditto in richly cut crystal Glass for Ditto from 3 to 60 lights.

Designs and prices given for Chandeliers of any size up to 500 *lights.*

Chandeliers burning kerosine, fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners, with illuminating power equal to 24 candles.

Colored Chandeliers in great variety 3,4,6,8,12,18, and 24, lights in ruby, amber, green or blue.

WALL LIGHTS.

Crystal or colored, for gas, candles, or kerosine, to Match Chandeliers

CANDELABRA.

In Crystal Glass 3, 4, 5, 7, 12, and 31 lights.
In ruby or green, 4 to 25 lights.

KEROSINE LAMPS.

Table Lamps in Crystal Glass fitted with Osler's patent duplex burners.

Hanging Lamps, handsome patterns, duplex burners Wall Lamps, new designs very elegant and attractive fitted with duplex burners.

MIRRORS.

Venetian and other Mirrors, selected from designs in the Paris Exhibition.

Drawing room decorative ornaments in great variety.

F. & C. OSLER.
Calcutta.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

General Court of Directors.

Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C., Chairman.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE
SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY.
Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducing reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued, securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

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Local Board of Directors :

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
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NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

On and after 20th Instant, Parcels will be booked through from any station on the Eastern Bengal Railway to any station on the Northern Bengal State Railway and to Kurseong and Darjeeling and *vice versa* at the following rates:

From any station on the Eastern Bengal Railway to any Station on the Northern Bengal State Railway Rs. 1-0-0 for the first five seers and eight annas for every additional 5 seers or fraction of 5 seers upto 40 seers.

From Siliguri to Kurseong ten annas for the first five seers and 5 annas for every additional 5 seers or fraction of 5 seers upto 40 seers. From Siliguri to Darjeeling Re. 1 for the first 5 seers and eight annas for every additional 5 seers or fraction of 5 seers upto 40 seers.

Thus a Parcel weighing 5 seers booked through from Calcutta (Sealdah) to Kurseong will cost Rs. 1-10 and to Darjeeling Rs. 2.

Parcels weighing above 40 seers will be charged Re. 1 for the first 5 seers or fraction of 5 seers over 40 seers and eight annas for every additional 5 seers or fraction of 5 seers, but will only be carried as parcels provided sufficient accommodation is available.

By order
G. M. DRURY,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt.'s Office, Saidpur, 16th May 1879.

CHARWA AGRICULTURAL COMPANY, LD.

Capital Rs. 30,000 divided into 3000 shares of 10 each. Agricultural operations commenced in Village *Dhanora* of 1160 acres, 5 miles from Kirkian Station, G. I. P. Railway. A few shares still available. For particulars apply to

The Hony. Secretary—Boileaugunj, Agra.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company Limited in Liquidation.

Henry Randall Cormack, Nowrozjee Furdoonjee and Michael Rozaris de Quadros } Official Liquidators.

Notice.

Pursuant to an order of the Court in the above matter the official Liquidators will on Wednesday, the 16th day of July, 1879, at 3 P.M., cause the following property to be put up for sale by public auction in one lot at their office, No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, unless the said property shall have been previously sold by private contract on or before Monday, the 7th day of July, 1879.

The sale shall extend to the right, title and interest only of the above Company and shall be subject to the confirmation of the Court.

Private offers for the purchase of the property will be received upto 4 P.M., on Thursday, the 3rd day of July, 1879.

For conditions of sale, Inventories of plant, machinery, stores and cotton in process of manufacture and other particulars, application is to be made to official Liquidators at their above office or to Messrs. Ardesir and Hormasji their Solicitors.

The property will be on view on and from Monday, the 2nd day of June, 1879.

Dated this 28th day of May, 1879.

ARDESIR AND HORMASJI.
Attorneys for the official Liquidators.

Firstly—.All that piece or parcel of leasehold land containing by admeasurement 5616 square yards or thereabouts situate at Colaba in the Registration Sub-district of Fort and Colaba in Bombay and bounded on the North by a Private Road of the new Colaba Company, Limited, separating the property from the Scott Press, on the East by a private road of the said New Colaba Company separating the said property from the Prince of Wales Press, on the South by a private road of the said New Colaba Company, Limited, separating the said property from the Indian Press Company's property and on the West by another private road of the said New Colaba Company separating the said property from the godowns belonging to the said New Colaba Company, Limited.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land containing by admeasurement 4417 square yards or thereabouts situate at Colaba in the Registration Sub-district of Fort and Colaba in Bombay and bounded on the North and West by the property of the New Colaba Company, Limited, now in the occupation of the Indian Press Company, Limited, on the South by a private road of the said New Colaba Company, Limited, dividing the property from the Basin of water now held by the said Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and on the East by another private road of the said New Colaba Land Company.

Thirdly.—All the messuages, tenements, buildings, factories and out-houses standing on the said two pieces or parcels of land or on either of them and all the appurtenances thereto, and all the Engines, boilers, Looms, Spindles, Machinery, Implements, plant and appurtenances of every kind affixed to the said pieces or parcels of land and premises.

Fourthly.—All the stores in the godowns of the mill of the said Company and all cotton in process of manufacture in the said Mill.

The Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will put up to auction at the Municipal Office on the 10th day of June 1879, at noon, the lease for three years of the premises situated at No. 119 Upper Chitpore Road, for some time used as a Gowkhannah. Further particulars can be obtained on application.

R. WILLIAMSON.
Officiating Secretary to the Corporation.

ADVERTISEMENT.

There are twelve vacancies for European Eurasian and Native lads in the Dehree Training School for Mechanics. Applications from candidates desirous of admission will be received up to the 15th August next. None need apply who are below 15 or over 17 years of age.

Forms and other information may be obtained at the Office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, 12 Writer's Buildings, Calcutta.

Fort William. } D. B. HORN,
The 26th May, 79. } Assistant Chief Engineer.

The Oriental Miscellany.

A monthly MAGAZINE published by Messrs. H. C. Ganguly & Co., 19, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, Annual subscription Rs. 6.

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Baboo Khetter Nauth Bhattacharjee (late of the Public Works and Road Cess Department) will undertake to design and superintend the construction of Buildings and to act as an Engineer and Surveyor in the partition of House and landed properties. Communications to be addressed to him at 70/1 Sookea's Street, Calcutta.

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An excellent newly discovered Patent Medicine for Piles and for all sorts of complaints arising therefrom, sold in bottles @ Re.1-8 exclusive of Postage. To be had at Messrs. R. Scott Thomson and Co.'s Dispensary, Messrs. Chuckerbutty Sen's and Co., Imperial Druggist Hall and Doctor Baboo Opender Chunder Bose, Mirzapore, Machooabazar Street No. 86, and also at the premisses of Babu K. P. Chatterjea, No. 13, Jhamapooker Lane. K. P. C.

NOTICE

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The Office of the above Society is at 19/1 Lal Bazaar Street.

Applications for relief will be recieved from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily.

J. LAMBERT
Hony. Secy. District Charitable Society.
30th May, 1879.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

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If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
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The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

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This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

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2 Extra Tines for Cultivator.	1 ,, ,, ,, R. S. 4
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Extra Draft Hooks, Bolts, Keys, and Finions, and 8 Extra Iron Coulters for heavy lands.

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These Ploughs are intended for moulding up or forming ridges for turnips, mangolds, and potatoes. The breasts are fitted in a neat and simple manner; they can be readily expanded or contracted to any required width, and this independently of each other. By simply removing the breasts, which can be done instantly, and attaching the hoes shewn in the annexed engraving, these implements can be used as horse hoes ... ... Rs. 90.

Ploughs for small Bullocks or Ponies.

Howard's Patent Iron Dwarf Plough, with one Wheel, Marked D' each ... ... Rs. 45.

This Plough is intended to be worked by a small horse or bullock. It is adapted for light land, for stirring loose soil, and for any kind of shallow ploughing where the draught is easy.

The average weight of the above Plough is 1¼ cwt.

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The above Plough is the most useful made for very hard, rooty, or stony ground, being very strong and reversible.

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This Implement is intended for one row of turnips, potatoes, or beans, or for three rows of wheat, barley, &c. The hoes are made to suit the different widths of the rows, and are so arranged that the frame never projects beyond the outside hoes. The advantage of this arrangement is very great when hoeing highstanding crops.

It is fitted with an expanding harrow, which works behind the implement and brings the weeds to the surface.

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Whitehead's Patent Horse Hoes, each. ... Rs. 55.
Carson's Patent Expanding Horse Hoes, each ,, 60.

Ten per cent discount off the above prices for Cash.

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and from 1st June 1879 and until further notice Trains will run as under on the Northern Bengal State Railway.

UP TRAINS.

Mail Dep. Saraghat	P. M. 7-40	Arriving in connection with E. B. R.
,, Arr. Siliguri	A. M. 9-2	Train leaving Sealdah 1 P. M.
Mixed Dep. Saraghat ...	A. M. 7-0	Ditto. Ditto.
,, Arr. Siliguri.....	P. M. 11-17	9-30 P. M.

DOWN TRAINS.

MailDep. Siliguri	P. M. 8-0	Arriving in connection with E. B. R.
,, Arr. Saraghat	A. M. 9-5	Train arriving Sealdah at 4 P. M.
Mixed Dep. Siliguri.....	A. M 3-10	Ditto. Ditto.
,, Arr. Saraghat ...	P. M. 7-47	at 6 A. M.

By order,
Saidpur, Dated 15th May, 1879. } G. M. DRURY, Traffic Superintendent.

ZEMINDARY & MOHAZONI ACCOUNTS.

BY

Baboo Jogendra Nath Bhuttacharji, M.A. B.L.
Legal Member of H. H. Maharaja of Burdwan.

The above work has just been published and is to be had at the Sanscrit Press Depository, Canning Library and all the principal Book-shops. Price ten annas, postage 1 anna.

The following is an English translation of the opinion of Baboo Joy Kiseen Mukerji (Zemindar Otterparah) on the Book.

"Owing to the want of a realy good text book on Zemindary management the Students of Vernacular Schools and Patsalas derive little benefit from the instructions which are now given to them on the subject. The books which are now read in the Patsalahs betray the most awkward mistakes. The book that has been written on the subject, by Baboo Jogendra Nath Bhuttacharji will supply a long-felt want. The mode in which he has dealt with the subject shows that he is a through master of the principles of Zemndtary management. There is not the slightest idoub that this book will be of the very greatest use."

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☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The following is from an influential zemindar, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Burisaul, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the Infallible Pain-Curer.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dhurrumtollah St, Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave to some of my servants, I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully.—EDWARD BROWN.

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose two currency notes of ten rupees each and beg you will kindly send me eight bottles more (large size) of your famous "Infallible Pain-Curer" which is undoubtedly worthy of its name. Yours most obediently, Digamber Pershad, English teacher to Baboo Sreedhur Sahi, Zemindar of Manjha, camp Ajodhya in Fyzabad.

Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, Bombay Presy. writes:

Dear Sirs,—We find the Infallible Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.

I remain, Yours truly, SISTER THEODORINE,
Superioress Felia de la Croix.

Gentlemen,—I herewith send you the value and shall feel obliged by your sending me by post another bottle (large size) of the Infallible Pain Curer. I find that the medicine is doing me great deal of good.

CHINTAMAN SAKHARAM CHITNIS. Subordinate Judge.
Kaira, Guzrath, Bombay Presidency.

Dear Sirs.—Your Infallible Pain-Curer, which was sent to Baboo Rajkisore Chatterjee Toondla has done him good and he writes me to send him another bottle as early as possible. Will you have the goodness to send up without delay another bottle (large size) of the same sort you forwarded last time to him. Yours faithfully,

KISORY MOHUN CHATTERJEE, 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta,

Gentlemen,—Lately I had taken from you a bottle of your famous "No More Pains" which has almost relieved me of all my pains. I beg to enclose a remittance in postage stamps, and hope you will be pleased to send me another bottle of the same medicine.

Yours faithfully, RAJENDRA NATH CHATTERJEE, Hallisahur Khasbatty, *via* Kanchraparah, Camp Rungown.

Gentlemen,—I enclose Telegraph Stamps, and beg you will kindly send me another bottle of your "Infallible Pain-Curer," which is undoubtedly worthy of its name.

Yours faithfully,
P. THORPE, No. 39 Anderson Street, Black Town, Madras.

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The movement is of the best kind, known under the name of horizontal movement, works on four jewels, and is carefully and well finished.

The Clock may be placed or carried in any position without disarranging or stopping the movement. The Hand or Indicator is stationary; the Platform on which the Globe rests revolves by means of a rod, which passes through the Tube held by the Figure, and in the Column through the centre, and is turned by the movement at the base of the Figure or Column. The Clock need only be wound up once a week.

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(Sd.) F. CLARKE,
Offg. Administrator General.

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